THE WEATHER.

Local rains today; Monday probably fair.

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ROOSEVELT DENIES WILSON'S CHARGES

Calls the Governor's Statements as to His Position Untruths

WILSON AND TAFT TOGETHER

Bull Moose Declares Democratic and Republican Platforms Are In Fundamental Sympathy — Night In Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 28.—Governor Woodrow Wilson was charged by Colonel Roosevelt here tonight with making statements in regard to his position which were "not merely an untruth, but the direct reverse of the truth."

Speaking before a large crowd here tonight the ex-President took up recent statements of the Democratic candidate and denied them flatly. He said that Governor Wilson did not believe some of these things and knew that Roosevelt had never said them.

Colonel Roosevelt spent the day in campaigning across Alabama and Georgia. In spite of a rain which fell steadily until the day was almost done, he was received at the larger places by crowds which cheered him as the bands played "Dixie."

At Macon, where he spent an hour this afternoon, he spoke to several thousand persons. Colonel Roosevelt reached Atlanta this evening and will remain here over night.

"It is curious to see," he said here tonight, "how Messrs. Taft and Wilson are drawing together in their hostility to the Progressive party and its principles. On the great issues of the day the Democratic and Republican platforms are in fundamental sympathy, for in reality the difference between the two old parties on these issues is a mere difference of sound and fury in declamation, there being no difference whatever in action, and hardly a real difference even in proposed action. In their attitude toward the group of questions dealing with labor and with social and industrial justice, in their attitudes toward the courts, and in their attitudes towards the trusts, Messrs. Wilson and Taft stand on the same ground. They neither of them have one practical proposition to make, looking toward the betterment of a single evil in our social and industrial life.

"It is doubtless because Mr. Wilson has no clear-cut convictions on these great problems that he is so utterly vague in his propositions for remedying the evils which he admits exist. For this he is to be pardoned. But he is not to be pardoned when he deliberately misstates my position. When I quote Mr. Wilson I give his words verbatim as contained in the reports of his speeches in newspapers friendly to him.

"At Boston day before yesterday he stated that I had said that it was 'inevitable' that the trusts should 'build up an irresistible power'; that I 'despair of re-placing the power,' and that I 'suggest we try our best to make the trusts good, pitiful, kind and just,' and that we 'transfer our own affairs to those who by subtlety have combined against us.' Now every one of these statements is simply not true. I ask Mr. Wilson to point where and when it was that I said that I wished to make the trusts 'pitiful,' or 'kind.' He cannot do it, and he knows he cannot do it.

"His statement is an invention. I ask him to point out where I have said that we are to 'transfer our own affairs to those who have by subtlety combined against us.' He cannot do it and he knows he cannot do it. His statement is an invention. Again his statement that I have ever said that the 'trust must be permitted to build up an irresistible power' is not merely an untruth, but is the direct reverse of the truth; and this Mr. Wilson well knows. Now, Mr. Wilson has an entire right to attack and criticise by actual position as strongly as he chooses. And he has an entire right, if he thinks it in good taste, to indulge in the personalities about me in which he has recently indulged—as to which I shall not copy him, however. But he has no right to misquote me and to attribute to me words which I have never used.

"Mr. Wilson asserted that I did an 'illegal thing in order to build an irresistible power,' in permitting the purchase by the United States Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company. As to this I need only refer to my testimony before the Stanley Committee, where I went into every detail of the transaction. It is simple nonsense to say that I did an 'illegal thing.'

"Down at the bottom of his heart, Mr. Wilson's real objection to our proposal to control the trusts is that it is altogether too drastic. He does not venture to say so in public, but this is unquestionably his real feeling about our proposed action. For Mr. Wilson to speak of our plan as one to transfer our own affairs into the hands of the trusts is utter sheer nonsense.

"The other day Mr. Taft expressed, as Mr. Wilson already had expressed, his apprehension lest under the system we proposed, the trusts would own the government.

"The slightest thought would show both these worthy alarmists that the timidity is not to be justified. All they have to do is to look at the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It is exercising just the kind of control over these big inter-State railroads which we propose to exercise over big industrial concerns.

"The attitude of Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson towards the judges and courts are identical. Each solemnly shakes his head over existing conditions and each promptly repudiates every efficient remedy proposed, and has none to suggest in their place. At New Haven the other day Mr. Wilson made a speech in which he opposed the recall of judges. This speech is thoroughly characteristic of Mr. Wilson's whole attitude. He says that the treatment proposed is to treat the symptoms instead of the disease, but he gives no hint of what the disease is or what is the remedy. He says there can be no 'moral objection' to removing wicked judges and he opposes the recall. He says that it is necessary to go to the seat of authority for improvement; and then without indicating how we are to go there or what we are to do when we get there, he ends with a beautiful peroration which has about the same relation to his subject that was borne by the peroration of the immortal Senator Elijah Pogram when in defending a defaulting postmaster, he stated that 'his proud answer to the tyrant and oppressor was that his home was in the setting sun.'

"The only thing in the nature of a remedy Mr. Wilson proposes, is general advice to be more careful in choosing judges.

"The Progressive party looks not to the rear for a remedy for existing errors, but to the front, and not to the past with its sometimes amiable and sometimes brutal, but always limited and narrow spirit of competition, but to the future with its 20th century doctrine of co-operation and control in order to master the spirit of crude and brutal combination.

"The Progressive party embodies the typical American spirit."

VOTE FOR A 24-HOUR STRIKE

Library of Congress

Industrial Workers of the ... Stop Work Monday as a Protest Against Jail Confinement Of Leaders

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 28. — A strike for 24 hours only by all the Industrial Workers of the World in this city was voted at an open-air mass meeting here today. The strike is to begin at 6 A.M. Monday. Only about 2,000 of the 12,000 textile mill operatives who stopped work yesterday attended the meeting. The vote was practically unanimous. Like the strikes of Thursday and Friday, the proposed one-day demonstration is intended as a protest against the confinement in jail of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso. These men will be placed on trial Monday in Salem in connection with the fatal shooting of Anna Lopizzo during one of the riots in last Winter's big strikes.

The attitude of the mill agents could not be learned tonight, but business men of the city expressed the belief that the mill gates would open Monday as usual. Official sanction for the strike was received today in a telegram from the general executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World, which is meeting in Chicago. The message said the board had adopted resolutions supporting the action of the local committee.

"We will spread the flame of discontent and make the mill owners open the jail doors," added the telegram.

Tonight the Lawrence "I. W. W." leaders took formal charge of the situation for the first time since the workers left the mills. William Yates, National Secretary of the Textile branch of the Industrial Workers, said workers in several other New England cities probably would vote tomorrow on a 24-hour strike Monday.

Speakers of various nationalities, who addressed the operatives at the mass meeting, strongly advised them not to resort to violence Monday and not to molest those who wanted to go back to the mills. They said Ettor and Giovannitti would benefit by a strike of protest only if the strike were voluntary.

ELIGIBLE PLAYERS

For World's Series Announced by National Commission

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Twenty-three players representing the New York National League team and 22 the Boston American League club, will battle for the world's baseball championship which begins in New York City on October 8th. The eligible players as announced by the National Baseball Commission today are as follows:

New York National League club: Ames, Becker ,Burns, Crandall, Doyle, Devore, Fletcher, Gross, Hartley, Herzog, McGraw, Marquard, Mathewson, McCormick, Merkle, Meyers Murray, Robinson, Shafer, Snodgrass, Tesreau, Wilson and Wiltse.

Boston American League club: Ball, Bedient, Bradley, Cady, Collins, Carrigan, Engle, Gardner, Hall, Henriksen, Hooper, Krug, Lewis, Nunemaker, O'Brien, Pape, Stahl, Speaker, Thomas, Wagner, Wood and Yerkes.

V. M. I. WON EASILY

Cadets Defeated Hampden Sydney In Season's First Game

Lexington, Va., Sept. 28.—Virginia Military Institute easily defeated Hampden Sydney in their initial football game of the season here by a score of 27 to 0. V. M. I.'s goal never was in danger. The cadets used the forward pass to advantage and Moore's running for them was a feature.

STRIKE BREAKERS ARRIVE ON SCENE

Twenty-five Men from New York Reach Augusta to Take a Hand

DEATH LIST TOTALS THREE

Ben. F. Baker Who Was Shot by Militiamen Dies—Martial Law Is Maintained—Business Men Try to Settle Strike

Augusta, Ga., September 28.—The arrival of 25 strike-breakers from New York and the death of Ben. F. Baker, one of the business men shot by the soldiers last night, bringing the death list to three, were the principal developments in the street car strike situation today. Large crowds thronged the downtown streets, but the presence of the troops patrolling the city had a quieting effect and there was no disorder.

Several conferences were held during the afternoon between street railway officials and citizens in the hope of effecting a settlement, but it was announced that the company holds to its position that there is nothing to compromise.

At a special meeting of the City Council a resolution was adopted calling upon the company, in the name of the city, to end the strike.

Adjutant General O'Bear, in command of the city under martial law, was notified today that Governor Blease, of South Carolina, had ordered the dispensaries on the Carolina side of the river closed. General O'Bear also ordered all county saloons in this county closed. Armed guards have been placed at the bridges leading to the Carolina side and no one is permitted to pass without a military pass.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 28.—With six companies of National Guard on picket duty maintaining Governor Brown's martial law proclamation and negotiations under way looking to settlement of the differences of striking motormen and conductors of the Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation today, the sixth of the strike, was devoid of disorder, but an air of suppressed excitement pervaded the city.

The strikers having made known their willingness to arbitrate, a committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association waited upon Vice President Pardee, General Manager E. C. Deal and Boykin Wright, general counsel of the car company, and discussed the settlement of differences by arbitration. No official announcement was made concerning the result of this conference.

The City Council met this afternoon and considered the strike situation. It was reported late today that 600 carpenters had struck in sympathy with the street car men, but this could not be verified.

Captains Henderson and Jowett and 15 or more members of the National Guard connected with the killing late yesterday of Alfred Dorn and Robert Christie, when they crossed a "dead line" established about the company's property, are under arrest and will be court martialled to prevent the review of the affair by the civil courts. It was reported at the hospital late today that Ben F. Baker, who was driving with Dorn and was wounded, is in a serious condition and is not expected to live.

Adjutant General William G. O'Bear arrived here today and took command of the situation, assisted by Colonel M. J. Oleary, commander of the First Infantry, National Guard of Georgia.

COOK WAS STAR

Made Five Touchdowns for Virginia Against William and Mary

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 28.—University of Virginia defeated William and Mary College at football today by a score of 60 to 0 in 40 minutes of play. Fumbling prevented Virginia making a larger score. Cook, from Andover, made five of Virginia's nine touchdowns. Virginia resorted principally to line plunging and tried the forward pass only once.

PLAYS GOOD FOOTBALL

Georgetown Begins Season With Victory Over Randolph-Macon

Washington, Sept. 28.—Georgetown University inaugurated its 1912 football season here today by easily defeating Randolph-Macon College, 39 to 0. Randolph-Macon was clearly outclassed, being able to make but two first downs throughout the game. The game was marked with little fumbling, both teams playing good, early-season football.

VIRGINIA MEDICOS LOST

Washington and Lee Won Hard-Fought Game, 7 to 0

Lexington, Va., Sept. 28.—In a hard-fought game today the Washington and Lee football team defeated the Medical College of Virginia team by a score of 7 to 0. The score occurred in the third quarter, when Rupton made a touchdown and Captain Miller kicked the goal. Fumbling was general.

The biggest stock and greatest variety of ladies' suits and tailored skirts at Gaylord's Opening. 2t

ULSTERITES SIGN COVENANT

Thousands of Unionists and Orangemen Show Determination Never to Submit to Rule of An Irish Parliament

Belfast, Sept. 28.—As the crowning proof of their determination never to submit to the domination of an Irish parliament, thousands of Ulsterites—Unionists and Orangemen—devoted today to signing the covenant of resistance to home rule. But, notwithstanding the anxiety and dread as to what might happen, Ulster Day passed off without serious disturbance.

In expectation of rioting troops were quartered in the city, but were not needed. Only one demonstration of factional feeling developed which threatened for a brief space to become serious. After a football match between Protestant and Catholic teams at Celtic Park, as the crowds were returning home, several green flags were waved. The appearance of these emblems of Nationalism started several fierce fights, but the police stopped the conflicts before anybody was badly hurt.

Religious services preceded the signing of the covenant and services of a similar nature were held in many churches throughout the counties of Ulster. Undoubtedly the arrangements whereby the signing of the document was treated as a solemn religious obligation exercising a restraining influence on the ballicose Orangemen, while the humorous view taken of the ceremony by Nationalists tended to diminish their hostility.

The aspect of the city, however, throughout the day was decidedly martial. The air resounded with the tramp of well-drilled civilians going and coming from the city hall, where the covenant was signed, while bands pilayed patriotic airs. From noon until late tonight signatures were attached at the rate of 50 per minute and a half.

Sir Edward Carson, who has announced his willingness to stand at the forefront of the battle until victory is won, however fought out, was the dominant figure of the day. After a dinner given in honor of the occasion he received a congratulatory address from the English Protestant Associations. Then accompanied by members of the Ulster committee and English Unionist members of Parliament who have been prominent in this campaign, he started for the Donegal Quay to take the steamer for Liverpool, where he will attend a big anti-home rule demonstration Monday. From the Ulster Club to the Quay side Sir Edward and his party were escorted by a torchlight procession through immense throngs cheering enthusiastically. As the steamer made its way down the lough, every emminence on shore was illuminated by beacon fires.

VANDERBILT MAKES RECORD

Piles Up Score of 105 to 0 Against Bethel College

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 28.—In a veritable swamp of mud, Vanderbilt opened her football season here today by defeating Bethel College 105 to 0, the largest score ever piled up by the local college boys. Vanderbilt scored her first touchdown on a wide end run by Collins from the center of the field, three-quarters of a minute after the kick off. From that time on it was merely a question of what the score would be.

McGugin used substitutes against Bethel during the greater part of the game.

YALE NOT IN FORM.

Defeats Holy Cross in Loosely Played Game, 7 to 0.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28.—Yale defeated Holy Cross here today 7 to 0 in a loosely played game, frequent fumbling and a weak defense marking the Yale play. A 50-yard punt by McCabe, over Yale's goal line in the last period was a feature. Yale had the ball on the Holy Cross one yard line in the first period, but could not get it over. The scoring came in the second period when a long punt by Pumpelly and a forward pass by Spalding gave Cornish the ball on the Holy Cross 70-yard line and he carried it over for a touch-down.

WAKE FOREST WON.

Baptist Defeated Medicos in Football Game, 33 to 0.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Wake Forest, N. C., Sept. 28.—Wake Forest College, in a very interesting game of football this afternoon, walked over the University College of Medicine, Richmond, by the tune of 33 to 0. The U. C. M. team showed up well, but the Wake Forest eleven outclassed it in every way. The men who made touch-downs were W. Faucette, H. Faucette, B. Holding, Daniels and A. Riddick, Phil Utley, star quarterback, played a game worthy of note. In fact, every man who played showed that Frank Thompson had something to do with him.

TIGERS RUN UP BIG SCORE.

Princeton Defeats Stevens Institute 65 to 0.—Backfield Stars.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 28.—Princeton opened its football season today with an overwhelming victory over Stevens Institute, 65 to 0. The Tigers played good early season football. Princeton's veteran back field, Capt. Pendleton, Baker and DeWitt, tore through the Stevens' line at will for gains of from 10 to 20 yards, while the two half-backs each made several runs of more than 40 yards. The visitors' defense was poor.

54-inch $1.25 all wool-black and blue serge, 89c at Gaylord's opening. 2t

U. S. ARMY FLYERS DASHED TO DEATH

Lieut. L. C. Rockwell and Corporal F. S. Scott Killed in Aero Fall

HUNDREDS WITNESS TRAGEDY

Cause of Accident at Army Aviation School at College Park, Md., Has Not Been Determined—Death Toll Now Six

Washington, Sept. 28.—Two more lives were sacrificed to aviation at the United States Aviation Field, College Park, Md., near here late today, when an army aeroplane suddenly fell 35 feet to the ground, instantly killing Corporal Frank S. Scott and so seriously injuring Second Lieutenant Louis C. Rockwell that he died a few hours later. Hundreds of people, including fellow army officers attached to the aviation school, breathlessly witnessed the tragic accident. When they reached the scene Corporal Scott was found dead several feet from the wrecked machine while Lieutenant Rockwell was nearby, fatally injured and unconscious. He was rushed to the Walter Reese Army Hospital, where he died without regaining consciousness.

Lieutenant Rockwell had started up with Corporal Scott as a passenger to make a test flight in his trial flight for a military aviator's license. They had been in the air about eight minutes, ascending to a height of 500 feet, then gliding down, were about 35 feet above the ground. At this point the aviator turned the machine upward again and something went wrong. Instantly the aeroplane buckled and crashed to the ground, being reduced to a heap of wreckage. Scott was hurled several feet from the machine while Rockwell lay a few feet away from him. Brother officers, acting as judges of the flight, carefully picked up the two men. Scott was found to be lifeless, his clothes torn from him and his bones broken.

Rockwell, his head partly buried in the earth, still showed signs of life, but was unconscious.

Brother officers who witnessed the accident were at a loss to account for it.

Many varying opinions were given. Captain Charles DeForest Chandler, commander of the aviation school, immediately convened a board of inquiry to make an investigation.

When Rockwell was about to start aloft Captain Henessy approached him and requested that he be taken along as a passenger. "No, you are too heavy," was the reply. So Corporal Scott went.

Lieutenant Rockwell was considered a careful aviator. Three weeks ago he received his certificate as civilian pilot and since then had been experimenting with the various machines at the aerodome.

Lieutenant Rockwell was the fourth commissioned officer of the United States Army to meet death in an aviation accident. The first was Lieutenant Thomas E. Selfridge, killed at Fort Myer, Va., several years ago, while flying with Orville Wright, who had his leg broken in the fall. The second was Lieutenant George E. M. Kelly, killed at San Antonio, Texas, in May, 1911. The third was Lieutenant Leighton W. Hazelhurst, who, with his civilian instructor, A. L. Welch, was dashed to the ground and killed on the same field at College Park, Md., where today's double fatality occurred.

The death toll levied through accidents to aeroplanes of the United States Army now totals six.

Former English Officer Killed

Hempstead, N. Y., Sept. 28.—John L. Longstaff, a former English army officer, was mortally injured this evening while flying in a Farman biplane with his mechanician, Pierre Chavellier. When only 70 feet in the air a wire became jammed and the machine instantly overturned and fell. Chavellier was seriously, but not mortally injured. Longstaff died at the hospital several hours after the accident.

HON F. M. SIMMONS.

His Coming Tuesday Night Awaited With Much Interest—Address.

The coming of Hon. F. M. Simmons to make an address in this city on Tuesday evening of this week is being looked forward to with much pleasure by a host of friends and supporters here. The speaking will be at 8 o'clock and will be either in front of the City Hall or in the Court House, if the weather is unfavorable, as the Academy of Music cannot be secured for that evening on account of the appearance of a regular attraction there. A band has been engaged and the meeting will be made a notable one by the friends and admirers of the senior Senator here. It has not yet been decided who will introduce the distinguished speaker.

We make a specialty of children's school dresses and Norfolk suits and will give best prices, at Gaylord's Opening. 2t

Rainbow felts at Gaylord's opening. 2t

V. J. DOWELING A CANDIDATE

Name of Supreme Court Justice Will be Presented to New York Democratic Convention by Opponents of Gov. Dix.

New York, Sept. 28.—The name of Justice Victor J. Doweling will be presented to the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor. This much was made known tonight by United States Senator O'Gorman, of New York, after a conference with Governor Woodrow Wilson at a hotel where a banquet was being given in honor of William McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee by the College Men's Wilson and Marshall League.

Governor Wilson declined to comment on his conference with Senator O'Gorman, but the New York Senator allowed himself to be quoted as follows:

"The name of Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Doweling will undoubtedly be presented to the Syracuse convention for the nomination for Governor."

The conference between Governor Wilson and the New York Senator was incidental to the dinner in honor of Mr. McCombs, who, hardly recovered from his illness, appeared before the throng of college men to express his appreciation of the event, which was intended to celebrate the return of the National Chairman to active participation in the campaign. Mr. McCombs, however, according to his proposition, will not be able for some time to participate in the work of the committee. "I merely worked in the interest of an ideal," said Mr. McCombs in a brief speech. "I worked along the lines of accomplishing what was best for this government and I considered that at this juncture Woodrow Wilson was the best man to carry that out. There are one million college graduates in this country and there is no reason why they should not participate in the government—I hate distinction—not by class, but collaboration. We must all work together."

Norman E. Mack, former chairman of the National Committee, sent a telegram expressing the hope that Mr. McCombs would be able to "complete the campaign which he so successfully inaugurated."

Speeches were made also by William H. Edwards, the former Princeton football star, now New York City commissioner of street cleaning, who acted as toastmaster, and John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, besides Governor Wilson.

FAVORS NATIONAL BUDGET.

Chairman of Economy Commission Says U. S. Can Save $300,000,000.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Frederick A. Cleveland, chairman of President Taft's Economy and Efficiency Commission, in a statement today outlining the plan that will be followed in submitting to Congress a budget of public estimates and expenditures, declared that "by 10 years of continuous persistent effort" the government could reduce its running expenses nearly $300,000,000 a year.

After nearly two years of study of the problem, it is my belief that former Senator Aldrich's statement that $300,000,000 per annum could be saved if the government were run on a businesslike basis, is not so wide of the mark as has been supposed, said Dr. Cleveland.

The general purpose of the proposed budget, which President Taft has directed Secretary McVeagh to send to Congress as a companion document to the usual annual estimates, were outlined in President Taft's public letter September 19th.

The result of the budget plant, Dr. Cleveland said, would be twofold. First, it would put an end to doing public business in the dark; second, by forcing the administration to assume responsibility for its proposals, and Congress to assume responsibility for changes, both would be placed on a basis of co-operation for the consideration of public needs and other means of meeting them.

Football Scores

At New Haven: Yale 7; Holy Cross nothing.

At Princeton 65; Stevens 0.

At Cambridge: Harvard 7; Maine nothing.

At Carlisle 34; Dickinson 0.

At Amherst 0; Tufts 19.

At Pittsburg: University of Pittsburg 22; Ohio-Northern 0.

At Ithaca: Cornell 7; Colgate 13.

At Easton; LaFayette 20; Muhlenburg 3.

At Philadelphia: Pennsylvania 35; Pennsylvania College 0.

At Hanover, N. M.: Dartmouth 26; Bates 0.

At Lexington, Ky.: Kentucky State 34; Maryville, Tenn., College 0.

At Washington: Georgetown 39; Randolph-Macon 0.

At Williamstown, Mass.: Williams 7; Ransselaer Polytechnic 0.

At Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan 7; Norwich 0.

At Mercer 29; Gordon 6.

At Blacksburg, Va.: Roanoke College 0; Virginia Polytechnic Institute forty.

New York, Sept. 28.—The statement of the actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $9,499,100 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $2,127,500 for the last week.

A beautiful line of ladies' new trimmed skirts and waists at Gaylord's Opening. 2t

TAFT MAKES PLEA FOR G. O. P. TICKET

President Calls on Republicans to Defeat the Third Party and Teddy

THE TARIFF AND PROSPERITY

Taft Says This is Principal Issue—Declares if Roosevelt Were to Die Bull Moose Party Would Go to Pieces.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 28.—President Taft made a direct plea today to Republicans to vote the Republican ticket and not desert the party at the polls in November in order to defeat the third party and Mr. Roosevelt. It was the first prepared political address he has made since his speech accepting the Chicago nomination. It was delivered from a temporary stand erected on the grounds at Parrmatta, before the Republican clubs of Essex county and hundreds of residents of Beverly.

The President devoted particular attention to the third party for the first time since its formation. He mentioned Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Wilson several times by name in connection with their views on political or economic subjects.

"There is one issue in this campaign of even greater fundamental and permanent importance to the government and the people than the tariff and prosperity," said the President beginning his attack upon the third party. "That is the preservation of the institutions of civil liberty as they were handed down to us by our forefathers in the constitution of the United States and the State constitutions which were modelled after it.

"A third party has split off from the Republican party, not for any one principle or indeed on any principle at all, but merely to gratify personal ambition and vengeance and in the gratification of that personal ambition and vengeance, every new fad and theory, some of them good, some of them utterly preposterous and impracticable, some of them as socialistic as anything that has been proposed in the countries of Europe, many having no relation to National jurisdiction or policy, have been crowded into a platform in order to tempt the votes of enthusiastic supporters of each of these proposed reforms.

"This new party is not united on any cohesive principle and is only kept together by the remarkable personality of its leader. Were he to die the party would go to pieces, for 'the cause' of which so many glibly speak is utterly incapable of definition or the crazy quilt character of the platform.

"Fortunately, there is not the slightest chance of the success of the third party. Its chief purpose is to defeat the Republican party and even in that there is every possibility that it will be disappointed. It has been suggested that Republicans should vote the Democratic ticket in order to defeat Mr. Roosevelt. Men who do this will act more blindly for their votes, though unnecessary to defeat Mr. Roosevelt, will aid the cause of the Democracy with whom they have no sympathy, especially in the policy of tariff for revenue only, bring a disturbance of business and an end of prosperity."

The burden of much of the President's speech was prosperity. He began by pointing out how the Nation's mills and factories are humming with business; declared that protection and Republican rule are responsible for this and asked his hearers if they remembered the days of 1893 and 1897 when, he said, interference with the country's economic policy brought on hard times. Passing on to the tariff he said:

"A change in our tariff is not necessarily destructive. It depends upon the principles upon which the change is carried out. But in this campaign we are met on the platform of our adversaries, the Democrats, by the proposition that the protective tariff is unconstitutional and we may therefore assume that in the opinion of the Democratic party no tariff which does protect, or which is drawn to protect ought to remain on the statute books. Now, if this declaration of the platform means anything, we must accept it as an indication radically to change our economic policy and that makes certain the disturbance of business, the frightening of capital, the closing of factories and the coming of hard times."

TEACHEY DEFEATS WALLACE.

High School Lads Win Pretty Game by Score of 6 to 4.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Teachey, N. C., Sept. 28.—In an exciting game of baseball here this afternoon Teachey High School defeated Wallace by the score of 6 to 4. The features of the game were the pitching of Farlow for the locals and the spectacular performance of Long on third base. Boney for the visitors pitched good ball, but his slab opponent had a little of the odds in his favor. Batteries: Wallace, Boney and Sutherland; Teachey, Farlow and Kilpatrick.

42-inch cream and black striped serge, 50c at Gaylord's opening. 2t

SPORTING EVENTS

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Results Yesterday.

At Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 12 (7 innings; rain).
Second—Postponed; rain.
At New York, 1; Boston, 2.
Second—New York, 6; Boston, 6 (7 innings; darkness).
At Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
Second—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 5.
At Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 4.

Standing of the Clubs:

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	100	45	.690
Chicago	89	56	.614
Pittsburg	89	57	.610
Cincinnati	74	74	.500
Philadelphia	70	76	.479
St. Louis	60	88	.405
Brooklyn	56	91	.381
Boston	48	99	.327

Brooklyn, Sept. 28.—Brooklyn and Philadelphia divided their farewell double-header of the season today. Rucker starred in the first game, not only scoring a 4 to 0 shut-out, but driving in three runs with a triple after Otto Miller had been walked intentionally. Philadelphia won the second game by the score of 5 to 4.

Philadelphia ....000 000 000—0 5 2
Brooklyn .....030 100 00x—4 7 0

Rixey, Marshall and Killifer; Rucker and Miller; time 1:33; umpires Klem and Orth.

Second game:

Philadelphia ....010 003 100—5 7 2
Brooklyn .....001 000 003—4 5 4

Moore and Killifer; Curtis, Knetzer and Erwin; time 1:46; umpires Klem and Orth.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Pitcher Works allowed the Chicago Nationals but one hit today and that came in the seventh inning. Cincinnati hit Laudermilk hard and this coupled with wildness and errors, gave the visitors the game 12 to 1. Two games were scheduled, but rain ended the first contest in the seventh inning.

Chicago .....000 0001— 1 1 6
Cincinnati .....102 0513—12 10 0

Laudermilk and Heckinger; Works and Severoid; time 1:50; umpires Finneran and Rigler.

New York, Sept. 28.—Boston defeated New York in the first game of a double-header here today by a score of 2 to 1, and the second contest ended in a tie 6 to 6, the game being called in the seventh inning on account of darkness. Tesreau was beaten in a pitchers' duel with Hess in the first game, New York getting only three hits. Goulait, a recruit, pitched the second game for the Giants and was hit hard.

Boston .....000 020 000—2 6 1
New York .....000 000 010—1 3 1

Hess and Rariden; Tesreau and Meyers; time 1:40; umpires Johnstone and Eason.

Second game:

Boston .....101 0202—6 11 2
New York .....102 0300—6 11 1

(Called on account of darkness.)

McTigue, Donnelly and Gonzalez; Goulat and Hartley; time 1:55; umpires Eason and Johnstone.

Pittsburg, Sept. 28.—The baseball season in Pittsburg for 1912 came to a close today. St. Louis won by a score of 4 to 2. The contest was full of fine fielding. Burke was a cautious pitcher, and had the Pittsburg batsmen guessing in nearly every inning.

Pittsburg .....010 100 000—2 6 1
St. Louis .....100 200 010—4 10 1

Camnitz, Adams and Gibson; Burke and Wingo; time 1:34; umpires Owens and Brennan.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Results Yesterday.

At Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4 (10 innings).
Second—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.
At St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 4.
Second—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 0.
At Washington, 3; Boston, 2.
At Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 6 (8 innings; darkness).

Standing of the Clubs.

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	101	46	.687
Washington	89	58	.605
Philadelphia	87	60	.592
Chicago	73	76	.490
Cleveland	70	77	.476
Detroit	69	78	.469
St. Louis	52	97	.349
New York	49	98	.338

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—The fourth double-header of the week between St. Louis and Chicago was won by the former today. The score of the first game was 5 to 4, and St. Louis had scored five runs to Chicago's nothing when darkness stopped the second contest at the end of the seventh inning.

St. Louis .....031 000 001—5 10 5
Chicago .....220 101 000—4 10 2

Hamilton and Alexander; White, Johnson, Cicotte and Sullivan; time 1:55; umpires O'Brien and Connolly.

Second game:

St. Louis .....100 2200—5 4 2
Chicago .....200 101 000—4 10 2

Wellman and Crossen; Lange and Schalk; time 1:25; umpires, Connolly and O'Brien.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—Both games of a double-header here today resulted in victories for Philadelphia over New York, the scores being 5 to 4 and 4 to 2. The first game was a battle between Brown and Warhop and was won in the 10th inning on Collins' double, a long fly by Baker and McInnis' single. In the second game, Houck out-twirled Ford, the home team getting all of its runs in the first two innings on seven hits and two errors.

New York .....200 000 0200—4 8 4
Philadelphia ...201 000 0101—5 11 1

Warhop and Sweeney; Brown and Egan; time 2:07; umpires Dineen and Hart.

Second game:

New York .....100 000 001—2 6 2
Philadelphia ....130 000 00x—4 8 1

Ford and Sweeney; Houck and Egan; time 1:35; umpires Hart and Deneen.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Washington defeated Boston today in a hard fought game 3 to 2. Cashion was wild but effective at critical periods. The fielding of Wagner and batting of Gandil were features.

Washington ....000 210 00x—3 9 2
Boston .....010 000 010—2 4 3

Cashion and Williams; Collins and Carrigan and Thomas; time 2:20; umpires Evans and Egan.

Cleveland, Sept. 28—Although Dauss gave eight passes and hit three batters, Detroit won from Cleveland 6 to 2. When Dauss did get the ball over, the Cleveland batters could not find it. Kahler was equally wild and ineffective.

Cleveland .....000 020 00—2 4 1
Detroit .....021 030 00—6 8 2

(Called, darkness.)

Kahler, James, Baskette and O'Neil and Adams; Dauss and Stanage; time 2:05; umpires O'Loughlin and McGreevy.

—W. P. Mangum Turner, and J. H. Scull Esqs., were among the Wilmington attorneys returning yesterday afternoon from Southport, where they attended Superior Court, presided over by Judge Bragaw, of Washington. Ex-Judge E. K. Bryan and Herbert McClammy, Esq., expect to return today. The week was devoted to cases on the civil docket and a criminal term begins tomorrow. There are about 70 cases on the criminal docket and one that may develop into a capital case.

Wright SELLS LOTS

MR. LOOK AHEAD: you, who have, and are still making money out of Wilmington Real Estate—just consider the elegant new Y. M. C. A. with its attractions, drawing to it hundreds of visitors each month. Doesn't this make the elegant Northwest corner of Third and Market streets more valuable? The church on another corner and the Colonial Inn, across the street—just a block from the municipal building and the intersection of Wilmington's largest and most beautiful streets.

If you have faith in Wilmington—then you are absolutely sure to make money if you buy this corner. This corner is well suited for an apartment house, store, flats, business or residential purposes. The terms we offer are most attractive, and if you believe Wilmington has a future, will continue to grow—then the price of this property will steadily rise. Let us talk to you about this and show you how easy it is to buy.

There's a nice little cottage, No. 105 South 13th street, for sale. It's new, well-built and attractive. The price is reasonable and it's well worth looking into, if you want to invest a few hundred dollars.

Over the railroad, property is scarce. If you have any you want to sell, we will be glad if you will let us have a chance at it. Just now, we have a five-room rented house, No. 907 North Seventh street. Look at it, pays well and is a good investment.

The elegant farm known as the Chadwick farm, in East Wilmington, is for sale. This year it has paid nearly 20 per cent net on the price we can sell it. It's the finest soil in this section. The proposition we can offer is interesting. Let us tell it to you.

There are other places on our lists. Let us make money for you as we do for others.

J. G. WRIGHT & SON
Real Estate

N. B.—There is an apartment in The Carolina for rent, a comfortable and beautiful home, free from servant and other worries.

L. J. CARTER, Pres. H. COLE, Sec.-Treas. F. WARTMAN, Mgr.

Auction Sale at Auction House!

The Wilmington Auction and Storage Co. will give its First Big Sale at its Permanent Quarters, 111 Chestnut Street (just north of Post Office) on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, beginning at 10:30 A. M.

By way of introduction we wish to announce that this Company is chartered by the Secretary of State of North Carolina, and will conduct a legitimate auction house, have sales Every Week at 10:30 A. M.; will sell any and everything entrusted to them; will strive to get the worth of goods, and will make prompt returns and remittances.

All Sales will be bona fide, and all transactions legitimate.

In addition to goods consigned, the Company will buy outright from manufacturers and jobbers New Goods of any and every kind, which will be sold at auction.

We are determined to make our Auction House Headquarters for Real Bargains.

Partial List of Articles which will be on hand for First Sale:

New books in standard works of fiction, poetry, history and classics.
Old Books, some rare volumes.
Box Writing Paper and Envelopes.
Waste Paper Baskets.
Pictures.
Picture Frames.
Novelties in Leather Goods.
Clocks.
Vases.
Urns.
Water Sets.
Tea Sets.
Chocolate Sets.
Lamps.
Bisque Ornaments.
Bath Room Attachments.
Iron Beds, (New)
Dressers, (New)
Chiffonieres, (New)
Dressing Tables, (New)
Rugs, (New)
Art Squares, (New)
Rockers, (New)
Ladies' Desks, (New)
Chairs, (New)
Office Chairs, (New)
Shirts, (New)
Clothing, (New)
Enamelware,
Silver and Glass Novelties.
Cigars,
Perfumery,
Talcum Powders,
Mirrors,
Water Tumblers,
Fine Candy,
Bed Springs,
Shirtwaist Boxes,
Couches,
Wardrobes,
Bed Spreads, (New)
Toilet Soap,
Laundry Soap,
Granulated Sugar,
Blankets,
Comforts,
Loaded Shells,
Fruit Bowls,
Ink Wells
School Tablets,
Lead Pencils,
Brass Beds,
Parlor Suits,
Cots,
Tables,
Pedestals,
Lace Curtains,

A Large Quantity of Household Goods sent in by the best citizens in the city.

If they arrive in time, several High Grade Guns, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Stoves, Ranges, Etc. If not on the First Sale, they will be a little later.

Everybody invited. Large, Well-Lighted, Well-Ventilated House. Ladies invited. Special space and comfortable seats for the Ladies.

Everyone who fails to go will regret it later. Bargains for Every One. Bargains Every Day.

Wilmington Auction and Storage Co.

111 CHESTNUT STREET.

MRS. ADELAIDE FORD EVANS

Good Woman Entered Into Rest Yesterday Morning—Funeral Monday

Mrs. Adelaide Ford Evans, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Evans, of the Wilmington bar and one of the city's most estimable women, passed away at her home in this city yesterday morning at 4 o'clock after an illness of several weeks. While her death was not altogether unexpected, the announcement of it will come with sorrow to many friends.

Mrs. Evans was born December 4th, 1831, in Bainbridge, N. Y., in a lovely valley of the Unadilla river. She visited her uncle, a Mr. Ford, a well-known and enterprising resident of this city several years prior to the Civil War. Possessing an attractive personality and being educated, refined and of polished manners, she soon became a favorite of both sexes. October 9th, 1856, she was married to Mr. Thomas Evans, the great marine lawyer of Wilmington, who was a unique and honored figure in the community for over half a century. The only living issue of the union is Mr. DeLancey Evans, of Warrenton, Va., a gentleman of ability and accomplishment who holds the responsible position of rice expert for the United States government.

Mrs. Evans loved the good and beautiful, often whiling away the happy hours with her charming companions; useful, elevating, splendid books, and sought sweet, endearing friendship among the best in society.

She was a reader of rare ability and at her hospitable home for many years she delighted a company of friends weekly by the charm and flexibility of her voice in rendering selections in prose and poetry from the masters. Some few years ago she was compelled to forego that pleasure.

Mrs. Evans was in the 81st year of her age and had for a long time been a consecrated member of St. James' Episcopal church from which the funeral will be conducted at 11 o'clock Monday morning. The interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

U. S. TROOPS COMING.

This Will be a Strong Feature of the New Hanover County Fair.

Col. Bennett, commander of the Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Caswell, was in the city yesterday to confer with the local committee with regard to bringing 300 or 400 troops from Fort Caswell to Wilmington during the fair to be given next week. Colonel Bennett said in conversation with a Star representative just before he left for the fort in the afternoon that it was settled that the troops would be here, probably on Thursday, October 10th, but that the details would be announced by the local committee. The Fort Caswell Band will also accompany the troops. It is expected that a sham battle will be arranged on the fair grounds, and this will no doubt prove one of the most attractive features of the fair. Thursday will be Brunswick county day, and will be one of the biggest of the event.

It was stated last night that lumber has been ordered and is being placed on the grounds at Highwood Park for the erection of exhibit buildings, etc., work on which will commence tomorrow morning. It is announced that a large number of exhibits have been entered by people throughout this section. The midway will be one of the biggest of any fair in this State. Horse races are announced for two days of the fair, but the dates will not be announced until final arrangements have been made tomorrow.

—The Chamber of Commerce has received an inquiry asking if arrangements can be made for a football game here October 19th between the Wake Forest College and the College of Charleston elevens. Mr. H. B. Branch, secretary of the Chamber, said last night that he had no doubt that all arrangements for the contest could be made.

A beautiful line of new dress goods at Gaylord's Opening. 2t

Southern Exposure.

Macadam Drive Way From City.

Two Blocks From Car Line.

5c Fare to City

Cars Every 30 Minutes.

IDLEWILD

"THE BEST YET"

Few Large Lots Left at this Beautiful Suburb

$10.00 Down, $10.00 Per Month.

Put a Few Idle Dollars in Land at IDLEWILD and You will Never Regret the Investment.

Will Take Pleasure in Showing These Lots to You.

Phone 162 or call at Our Office

207 PRINCESS STREET,

WILDER & METTS,

Insurance and Real Estate.

Suburban Developments Have Proven Great Investments.

All Lots Level and Dry.

Two-Thirds Already Sold.

Building Between City and Wrightsville Sound Bound to Continue.

It will Pay You to Buy NOW.

GARNER SPEAKS AT BURGAW

Democratic Elector-at-Large Heard by Small But Enthusiastic Audience Yesterday—District Conference In Session

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Burgaw, N. C., Sept. 28.—Hon. G. E. Garner, Democratic elector-at-large, spoke here today under the auspices of the State Democratic Executive Committee. Following so closely upon a three-weeks' term of court, the crowd was necessarily not large but what was lost in numbers was made up in enthusiasm.

After fitting introduction by J. T. Bland, Esq., Mr. Garner delivered one of the best speeches heard in Burgaw in many a day. He said that he came from a county that had never disgraced itself but twice by going Republican and that it had never given its vote to a Republican President; that he had been taught Democracy by his mother, who, though 98 years of age, was still with him. He referred to the dark days of reconstruction and said there were some things we could not forget and spoke of the conditions up to 1876, when the greatest man ever produced by the West, Hon. Zeb Vance, redeemed the State and that his administration, along with the administration of the other Democratic Governors succeeding him was a blessing to the State, and of which all the people of the State might feel proud, but that in 1894, Marion Butler somehow or other got the farmers to believe that he would do something for them and so the State went fusion and what followed was confusion. He referred to the acts of the Russell administration, the appointment of 300 negro magistrates in the State, negro school committeemen, etc. He asked if any man should be proud of such an administration. He next paid his respects to the Bull Moose party and said it was a party without a name; that the men who were following the Bull Moose were the same old crowd. He said he knew it was not necessary to take much time in discussing State matters for he knew they were all going to the polls and vote for the great man of the mountains, Hon. Locke Craig, for Governor, and predicted his election by 100,000 majority. He next took up National politics and, of course, on this question the tariff came in for a large share of his argument which was presented in an able manner. He showed that even the Republicans themselves in 1908 admitted that the tariff was a tax and that the people had found it out and in consequence they promised tariff revision that year, but that instead of revision downward they revised it upward. He said that if what Taft said about Roosevelt or Roosevelt said about Taft were true then neither of them was fit for President. He said that Roosevelt had quit abusing Taft and was paying his respects to Governor Wilson. After discussing this phase of the subject, he finished his speech with a glowing tribute to Governor Wilson who had redeemed every pledge made the people of New Jersey, and who would likewise redeem every pledge made to the people after he became President, which he would be after the 4th of next March, by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for President.

Mr. Garner is an able, forcible speaker and his speech here was a vote-maker. He left on the late afternoon train for Wilmington where he will spend Sunday and go Monday morning to Jacksonville where he will deliver another speech.

Cotton is coming in briskly and the price seems satisfactory.

Quarterly conference of the Methodist Church is being held here today, the presiding elder, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, presiding. There is a full attendance of the official membership.

WILL LOCATE HERE

Dr. G. H. Croom Opens Office In Southern Building for General Practice.

It will be a pleasure for Wilmington people generally to welcome as a citizen and the medical fraternity to welcome as one of the profession Dr. G. H. Croom, formerly of Burgaw, who has secured offices in room 405, Southern building, and will devote himself to the general practice of his profession in this city.

Dr. Croom has in recent years been in the larger hospitals North and comes eminently well equipped for the practice of his profession. He is a graduate of the North Carolina Medical College, Charlotte, 1909, and has been resident physician and surgeon at the St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., one year; pathologist and assistant gynaecologist at the same hospital one year, and resident physician at the Country Home for Convalescent Children, Sea Cliff, L. I., New York, for one season.

In addition to this distinguished hospital service he was for six months in the Departmentof Health, New York city, two months of which was spent at Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, and four months at Willard Parker Hospital, East Sixteenth street. He also saw three months' service in the Manhattan Maternity Hospital, New York city, being assistant resident physician. He has had three post graduate courses at post graduate hospitals and medical schools, including a post graduate course at the Polyclinic Hospital and Medical School.

Dr. Croom in deciding to locate for the general practice investigated a number of cities, both North and South, and decided upon Wilmington in which he has great faith. It is a pleasure for Wilmington to welcome him and it is certain that his practice will receive that measure of success to which his training and experience entitle him.

Music at Greenfield.

The Boston Italian Band will play at Greenfield Park this afternoon and all who journey to that delightful resort will have the pleasure of hearing them. This is one of the attractive spots in Wilmington just now and the addition of music will no doubt make it even more popular today.

Hanky Panky hats for children at Gaylord's opening. 2t.

All styles velvet hats at Gaylord's Opening. 2t.

..Theatrical..

The Academy of Music will make merry and also tuneful this week with musical comedy, and it will be at popular prices, too, which will make the engagement all the more interesting and decidedly exceptional. In addition to that, the Academy management yesterday decided to extend a special compliment to the ladies tomorrow night, allowing them to enter free when accompanied by the holders of 30-cent tickets, providing such tickets are among the first 200 purchased at the place of advance sale, Plummer's where seats went on sale yesterday. The prices throughout the entire engagement will be 10, 20 and 30 cents, something unheard of before for the style of attraction.

The company is headed by Mills and Bernard, the well-known German comedians, and they are supported by a number of vaudeville stars and a real Broadway Beauty Chorus, which will do some clever and dainty work in the many musical numbers that fill each performance.

Tomorrow night, upon the opening occasion, one of the latest musical comedies will be presented in the well-known "Hurly Burly" and it is filled with musical gems of the brightest kind.

New Week at Grand Theatre

The new week at the Grand Theatre promises to be one of real joy for all patrons of this splendid playhouse. Tomorrow Mr. Leonard Chick will sing the great song hit, "Oh, You Beautiful Doll." His rendition of this popular song will be different from anything before heard for this tuneful melody. Every song that Mr. Chick gave at The Grand yesterday was encored time after time and he is certainly winning the hearts of his audiences.

The pictures for today will include a big Vitagraph, "The Indian Mutiny" and "The Burning of the Match Factory," both spectacularly beautiful and interesting in plot and action. The other big feature film will be a great Biograph, "An Unseen Enemy," in which is given the terrible experience of two young girls in a lonesome villa. Then in addition there will be still a third film and all will be put on with newest effects and music by full orchestra. One can do no better than spend an hour at The Grand tomorrow.

At The Bijou

All ready for its new week and for a corkingly glorious week at that, is the popular Bijou. This handsome, attractive, delightfully comfortable amusement palace has selected an extra big and especially fine programme with which to inaugurate the week tomorrow.

The bill is going to be headed by one in which the well-known actor, Maurice Costello, will play the star part. As usual it is a great success.

MAURICE COSTELLO.

Another topliner will be "Hearts and Diamonds," and it is particularly interesting as it deals with smuggling on the big ocean liners. Another one of tomorrow's brilliant stars is "Silver Moon's Rescue." It presents as one of its stirring spectacles a fight between cowboys and Indians. In this scene, strange to say, the Indians conquer, but they will have the sympathy of the onlookers due to a novel idea.

DELGADO WINS ANOTHER.

Shut Out Boys' Brigade in Final Game of Season Yesterday.

By playing bang-up baseball, the kind they have been handing out to all comers throughout the season, the Delgado team administered a coat of whitewash to the Boys' Brigade aggregation yesterday afternoon in the final game of the season, played at League Park, Delgado succeeding in posting up six tallies while the Brigade was annexing a row of goose eggs on their portion of the score board.

The batteries were Holt and Parrish for Delgado and Register and Burlett for the Brigade team. Pitcher Holt, outside of his brilliant mound work was the particular feature of the batfest, mauling out two doubles and a single during the game. The Lutterloh brothers each were credited with a double and Parrish also got one to his credit, besides starring behind the bat.

As stated above, yesterday's game ends the season for the Delgado team, and they are quite joyful at their record during the season, having demonstrated their ability to go up against any amateur team in this part of North Carolina in creditable style. Pitcher Holt has seen duty in almost every game they have played and has shown ability beyond the ordinary for an amateur baseball player.

MR. RICHARD LANE PASSES.

Former Wilmington Citizen Passes Away at Ashton—Funeral.

Wilmington friends yesterday heard with sorrow of the death of Mr. Richard Lane, formerly a well known and popular citizen here, but for some time a resident of Ashton, N. C. Mr. Lane had reached the advanced age of 74 years and is survived by his widow, two nephews, Messrs. W. H. and Joseph S. Lane, of this city, and three grand-children, all of whom have the sympathy of many friends. Mr. W. H. Lane attended the funeral yesterday at Pike Presbyterian church, in Pender county, but Mr. Jos. S. Lane was engaged in Superior Court and could not attend. Mr. Lane was highly esteemed wherever he was known and the news of his passing will be received with much sorrow.

THE LUMBERTON ADVANCE.

Mr. Chas. S. Parnell Secures Half Interest in Robeson Newspaper.

Mr. Charles S. Parnell, who has made Wilmington his home for the past six or eight months, and more recently connected with the Wilmington Stamp and Printing Company, here, will leave today with his family for Lumberton, where he will assume entire management of the Robeson Advance, a bright and progressive weekly newspaper of the hustling little city, having purchased a half interest in the paper. The paper is to be incorporated under the name of the Advance Publishing Company, and while Mr. Parnell and Mr. G. S. McKenzie, who has been owner of the paper for some months, will hold the majority of the stock, some shares will be sold outside to parties in Lumberton. Mr. Parnell is a practical man, and will no doubt make of The Advance an even better paper than it has been in the past. He was connected with the Mocksville Courier some years ago, later on the reportorial staffs of the Winston-Salem Journal and Winston-Salem Sentinel for several years. He is a young man of energy and ambition, and his friends predict for him splendid success in his new field.

New style beavers at Gaylord's opening. 2t

New Arrivals

—AT—

J. W. H. FUCHS'

DEPARTMENT STORE.

Just received our entire new Fall and Winter Line of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Ladies' and Misses' Coat Suits and Skirts, Children's School Dresses—all made in the Latest Fall and Winter Styles—Ladies and Gent's Furnishings, Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes.

SPECIAL for Monday, at 11 A. M.—We will sell extra heavy, large size Blankets for 30 minutes, per pair **$2.00**

NOTICE—We have recently added an Art Department. You will find in this department Center Pieces, Table Covers and Dresser Scarfs in Battenburg, Drawn and Embroidered Patterns. The Prices are Reasonable.

School doors will open soon. Bring in your children and let us fit them up in their Wearing Apparel.

Children's Gingham and Percale School Dresses, all sizes, from **69c** to **$1.48.**

Children's Solid Leather School Shoes, **$1.25** a pair and up.

Boys' Clothing, athletic style, split-hip Knickerbocker Pants, from **$2.50** to **$15.00** a Suit.

Men's Suits, made in the New Fall Styles, with shape-retaining fronts; prices from **$4.98** to **$25.00** a Suit.

A full line of Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, at Bargain Prices.

A full line of strictly guaranteed Solid Leather Shoes, in all styles and all leathers; prices, **$1.25** to **$4.00** a pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Coat Suits, made in the New Fall and Winter styles; Prices, **$11.98** to **$24.98.**

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

12½c Ginghams 10c

8c Outing Flannel 6c

15c Kimona Flannel 12½c

Men's and Ladies Black and Tan Hose 8c

Children's heavy School Hose . . . 15c

A full line of New Woolen Goods and Silks, Serges, Whipcords, Sicilian Cloth, Taffetas, Messalines, and Columbine Silks, at Extra Low Prices.

J. W. H. FUCHS'

DEPARTMENT STORE.

28 S. Front St., Wilmington, N. C. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

GAYLORD'S

FALL OPENING

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 1st and 2nd.

All of the Beauties and Glories of the Millinery World on Display.

ONE PRICE TO ALL

$1.00 A WEEK

Do not fail to see the new millinery $3 up

Come now for that new tailor-made suit $12 to $35 = The very latest styles

YOUR NEW OUTFIT IS READY

—Take your pick of these up-to-date assortments—pay us later.

—Our factory-to-wearer plan means that you save the middleman's profit; and in these days of expensive living that extra profit is worth saving.

—How can we do it? Because we buy in large quantities for our entire chain of stores. The man that buys a thousand garments can always get a lower price than the man that buys only a hundred.

Women's Suits, Coats, Millinery, Dresses, Waists, Shoes

Men's Suits, Topcoats, Raincoats, Hats and Shoes

Boys' Clothing

—All on the easiest terms of payment. No worry; no inconvenience. Our guarantee is your protection.

FARLEY & CO.

116 Market Street

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In effect September 25, 1912.

Winter Park, Wrightsville, Wrightsville Beach and Intermediate Points.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Leave Wilmington for Winter Park	Leave Wilmington for Wrightsville	Leave Wilmington for The Beach	Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave The Beach for Wilmington
* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:27 A. M.	* 6:15 A. M.	
6:55 " "	6:55 " "		7:37 " "	7:25 " "	
			* 8:07 " "	* 7:55 " "	* 7:45 " "
* 8:00 " "	* 8:00 " "		* 8:42 " "	* 8:30 " "	
‡ 8:00 " "	‡ 8:00 " "	‡ 8:00 " "	‡ 9:07 " "	‡ 8:55 " "	‡ 8:45 " "
* 8:30 " "	* 8:30 " "	* 8:30 " "	* 9:37 " "	* 9:25 " "	* 9:15 " "
‡ 9:30 " "	‡ 9:30 " "		10:12 " "	10:00 " "	
10:00 " "	10:00 " "	10:00 " "	11:07 " "	10:55 " "	10:45 " "
11:30 " "	11:30 " "	11:30 " "	12:37 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
o 1:00 P. M.	o 1:00 P. M.	o 1:00 P. M.	2:07 " "	1:55 " "	1:45 " "
2:00 " "	2:00 " "		2:42 " "	2:30 " "	
x 2:30 " "			x 3:10 " "		
3:00 " "	3:00 " "	3:00 " "	x 3:45 " "		
x 3:30 " "			4:07 " "	3:55 " "	3:45 " "
x 4:00 " "			x 4:40 " "		
4:30 " "	4:30 " "	4:30 " "			
x 5:00 " "			x 5:15 " "		
5:30 " "	5:30 " "	5:30 " "	5:37 " "	5:25 " "	5:15 " "
6:10 " "	6:10 " "	6:10 " "	6:47 " "	6:35 " "	6:25 " "
7:10 " "	7:10 " "	7:10 " "	7:17 " "	7:05 " "	6:55 " "
8:30 " "	8:30 " "	8:30 " "	8:12 " "	8:00 " "	7:50 " "
10:00 " "	10:00 " "		9:37 " "	9:25 " "	9:15 " "
11:00 " "	11:00 " "	11:00 " "	10:42 " "	10:30 " "	
			12:07 " "	11:55 " "	11:45 " "

Special for Saturdays and Sundays.

Leave Wilmington every half hour from 2:00 until 5:30 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 until 5:45 P. M.

Cars marked (*) do not run on Sundays.
Cars marked (‡) run Sundays only.
Cars marked (x) superceded by half-hour schedule Saturdays and Sundays.
Cars marked (o) leave at 1:10 P. M. Saturdays.

Freight Schedule.

Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ninth and Orange Streets 3:00 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M.

THE ATLANTIC INN

Convenient to the Traveling Public.

LARGE ROOMS & GOOD RESTAURANT SERVICE

Opposite Union Depot — Gieschen Bros. Props.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Sunday, September 29, 1912.

It would make a woman mad to sell her a gray rat.

Who put the can on Republican? Isn't it significant right now?

Vamoose will be what it will be for the Bull Moose in about five weeks from now.

When a girl gives a fellow her hand he plays the game like he had every thing to gain and nothing to lose.

Governor Marshall, the Democratic nominee, for Vice President, calls the tariff "an invisible tax." That is precisely what it is. We don't see it but feel it, without knowing how vastly it affects everybody, rich and poor.

In the campaign of 1860 when four candidates for President were in the field, Lincoln remained in Springfield, Ill., and was elected without making a speech, giving out an interview, or taking an active part in the contest.

When one boss is put out of business care should be taken about the new boss who is to be put into business. In swapping Boss Penrose for Boss Flinn, Roosevelt does not seem to have improved on Penrose.

Roosevelt says "the bosses are behind Wilson." Quite true. He proposes to keep them way behind him, too. The bosses are so far behind Wilson that they are not able to get in touch with him to tell him they are with him.

Ida M. Tarbell says "a woman who is 50 years old has arrived at the age of philosophy and serenity." However, no man would dare to beat around the bush by asking a woman if she had arrived at the age of philosophy and serenity.

Says the Chester (Pa.) Republican: "The newest version of the story of the creation of Eve is that it was Adam's backbone, not his rib, that was taken from him for the purpose." Probably that was the reason our venerable ancestor tried to make Eve shoulder the blame.

There is a row in art circles in Paris because a sulptor has carved from marble the statue of an angel which is represented as a male. It is none of our row but an angel with whiskers would strike us as a descension from the sublime to the ridiculous in art. We wonder if there are any angels anywhere who wear trousers?

In the Democratic "Chambers of Horrors" in New York, the ladies are shown that "ratine" sells in New York at $2.05 a yard compared with a price of 55 cents in London or Paris. The tariff and the importer's profit makes the price of a 55-cent article go up about 300 per cent. The ladies probably understand that and have expressed horror at the very idea. Probably the tariff hits the ladies and the babies harder than the rest of us.

The fight against the political boss may result in putting one boss out and putting another in. In order to stay in, the new one will have to create the impression that he is only a leader. A leader becomes a boss when he assumes the role of dictating and running things to suit himself. "Order is heaven's first law—this confess'd, some are, and must be, greater than the rest." The fellow who is greater than the rest is the leader, and may make himself the boss, if he don't look out.

LEGALIZING MONOPOLY

Roosevelt proposes that the government shall recognize, charter and legalize monopoly. Trusts and combinations which operate by means of conspiracies to control prices and restrain trade are illegal and subject to prosecution. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act specifically makes them violators of a Federal law passed for the protection of the people, but Judge Alton B. Parker, one of the ablest jurists of the country, declared that such combinations are contrary to the common law and that they can be prosecuted under the oldest statutes in the land. The truth is, financial and industrial combinations which unfairly affect the interests and privileges of others violate the constitution of the Republic itself.

Do the people of this country wish to destroy the power of the government or change its organic law to control or regulate huge capitalized corporations for the protection of the people? If they do Roosevelt has a plan for doing it, but in order to do so, he would have to repeal the anti-trust laws, tear up the common law, and radically recast the constitution on lines contrary to a Republican or popular form of government. At present it is unlawful for corporations or combinations of any kind to conspire against the masses or against individuals or other corporations so as to affect their interests, by unfair and illegal methods. Conspiracy under the law is any agreement or understanding to unite or co-oporate in any undertaking that violates a law. Under the Sherman law trust organizers and operators are conspirators against the government and the people, for an agreement to violate a law means defiance of the power of the Nation or State. They conspire against either the Federal or State government, and many of them have been guilty of it without being sent to jail where all conspirators ought to go. Governor Harmon, of Ohio, has rightly declared that guilt is personal. Corporations as well as persons can be guilty of violating Federal statutes, so that guilt is both personal and corporate.

The Bull Moose wants to do away with all of that for a purpose, and his purpose is not in the interest of the people and not in accordance with any popular demand that you ever heard of in all this broad land. He got the idea and formed the purpose on account of his affiliations with trust magnates and conspirators, for every corporation which has violated the law embraces the rankest sort of conspirators. Doubtless, there is not a huge corporation or trust in the land that has not violated the laws of the Republic, and when Roosevelt was President he had lots of trouble with them. His administration prosecuted them for violating the law, and he has boasted of being a trust-buster. Nevertheless, the picture of a trust which looks like it is busted would be a perfect curiosity. Everybody knows that as good as anybody else. President Taft also has had trouble with the trusts, and he is content to claim that he has prosecuted many and "dissolved" some. Dissolve does not mean "bust," but it comes nearer meaning it than what Roosevelt did to them. Nobody is prepared either to prove or even believe that any trust has been either busted or dissolved so that it is impossible for it to go right on violating the spirit and letter of the law.

Roosevelt was elected by the great corporations and the facts are on record. He sympathizes with lawless Big Business and it knows it and sympathized with him. The records show how their money was at his bidding in the campaign of 1904. He got his new trust idea and formed his new purpose being in touch with men like George W. Perkins and others. He neither originated it himself nor got it from the people. The people have never made any such demand, but, on the contrary, Democrats and Republican masses are demanding in stronger terms than ever that trusts and monopolies be destroyed. Roosevelt does not want them destroyed. He wants to preserve them by destroying the laws that make them illegal. He wants the government to recognize them as legitimate and necessary and appoint a commission to regulate them and in certain instances regulate their prices.

Who wants to vote for any man who favors any such proposition—impossible though it may be? If necessary else that Roosevelt advocates were right, his trust policy would be dangerous. Isn't it curious that men with their eyes wide open and who are not addicted to dope would follow a man with a "New Nationalism" like that proposed by Theodore Roosevelt?

WILSON AND TAFT AGREED.

The third term candidate for President has laid down a National proposition which Taft and Wilson pronounce monstrous. It is Roosevelt's programme relative to trusts. It has met with severe denunciation from the ablest jurists and best lawyers of the land, but Roosevelt and George W. Perkins, of the Harvester Trust, hasten to explain that the Roosevelt proposition for a National trust commission means "National control." The New York World exposes such an absurdity and says of it:

"For campaign purposes Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins assume that the third-term programme relative to trusts means only National "control" That is a misstatement of the issue. The New Nationalism of Mr. Roosevelt, borrowed from Mr. Archbold and other trust magnates and incorporated in the third-term platform, contemplates, first, the recognition of monopoly as inevitable and desirable; secondly, its protection from the interference of the States; thirdly, its regulation at Washington not so much by law as by the favor of individuals. This means bureaucracy resting upon monopoly. This means that an evil and a wrong recognized as such for a thousand years by English-speaking people is finally to be accepted on the one condition that some one wise enough and strong enough to "control" it will chance to be in Federal office."

Such an experienced jurist as President Taft pricks the Roosevelt-Perkins bubble in this fashion in one of his speeches:

"The proposal of the third-term party to control the trusts through Federal incorporation and regulation would create the most monstrous monopoly of power in the history of the world—a power as much greater, as much more autocratic, than that of a Caesar or a Napoleon as the business interests of the 20th century are greater, more dominant and far-reaching than were those of 2,000 or 100 years ago. An unprincipled man with such power in his grasp could perpetuate his authority, perhaps under legitimate forms, and become a dictator until his hold could be shaken loose only by revolution."

In keeping with Taft's declaration, here is one of the same import by Governor Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic nominee for President:

"When has there been any fight for liberty that was not a fight against the accumulation of regulative power in the hands of a few persons? In my time I have read a good deal of history, and if I were to sum up the whole history of liberty I should say it consisted at every turn in human life in resisting just such projects as are now proposed to us. If you do not believe it ,try it! If you want a great struggle for liberty that will cost you blood, adopt this programme; put yourselves at the disposal of a providence resident in Washington, and see what comes of it."

In the opinions of Taft and Wilson, one a great judge and the other a great scholar and student of public questions, we have complete agreement, though they are politically disagreed. Opposed to their view are Roosevelt, Perkins, and the Harvester Trust and the Steel Trust, etc. They want to be nationally incorporated, recognized and controlled. The endorsement is sufficient to put the people on guard. National incorporation, of itself, would enable any trust to do business in one of the States contrary to any law it would enact.

How many men in North Carolina can be deceived into swallowing the nostrums of "New Nationalism"?

WILSON CAMPAIGN FUND.

Exclusive of $29 acknowledged last Sunday and $1.00 acknowledged during the week, bringing the fund up to $30, The Star on yesterday received the following additional contributions to the Wilson Campaign Fund:

R. J. Hester, Elizabethtown	$1.00
Jas. R. Crosby, Hallsboro	1.00
H. McL. Green, Wilmington	1.00
Mrs. Wm. P. Toon, Wilmington	3.00
Wilmington Slate & Metal Roofing Co.	1.00
Previously acknowledged	$30.00
Total	$37.00

The contribution by Mrs. Toon represent one-half the proceeds from the sale of her song, "Our President," the first song ever dedicated to a President of the United States. Mrs. Toon made a personal canvass for the campaign fund of all the Presidential nominees and naturally a large majority of the contributions were for Wilson. She desires to thank the business men and all others for their liberality and generosity.

The Woodrow Wilson Club of Wilmington acknowledges with thanks the following contributions, to date:

Jas. Laurence Sprunt	$10.00
W. P. McGlaughon	2.00
G. C. McIntire	2.00
H. W. Colwell	1.00
T. J. Seeders	1.00
W. W. Durant	1.00
C. H. Keen	1.00
F. E. Little	1.00
Ed Register	1.00
Democrat	1.00
Democrat	1.00
	$22.00
Previously reported	$195.50
Total	$217.50

A movement is now on foot that will give every Democrat in Wilmington a splendid opportunity to contributte something to the Wilson-Marshall Fund.

When the opportunity presents itself we hope that every Democrat who can do so will contribute to this fund.

THE WOODROW WILSON CLUB.
W. A. McGirt, Pres., M. H. Brimmer, Treas.

FALL RESULTS IN CONCUSSION

John T. Yates, Superintendent of Lights for Tidewater Power Co., In Dangerous Condition at Hospital—Injuries

Falling upon his head to a pile of cinders from a pole upon which he was working in the Atlantic Coast Line yards yesterday morning about 8:15 o'clock, Mr. John T. Yates, superintendent of lights for the Tidewater Power Co., of this city, is in the James Walker Memorial Hospital, suffering with concussion of the brain.

Dr. D. W. Bulluck, who with his son, Dr. Ernest Bulluck, is attending Mr. Yates at the hospital, stated last night that the injuries of Mr. Yates are quite dangerous and that it will be 24 or 48 hours before the results may be anyways accurately determined. Mr. Yates suffered no broken bones but there may be internal injuries, which Dr. Bulluck stated might develop later.

At the time of the accident Mr. Yates was working on top of a pole in the lower railroad yards, about 100 feet west of the bridge over Front street. Mr. Yates apparently, in some way, lost his balance and pitched headlong, a distance of 35 feet, to a cinder pile beneath. Yard Engineer W. E. Bate was the first to reach him finding him unconscious. Capt. W. F. Corbett, of the Tidewater Power Co., was at the station at the time and hastened to the injured man, who after being reached by Drs. D. W. and Ernest Bulluck, was sent hurriedly to the hospital in the ambulance. He recovered consciousness to a slight extent about 10:30 o'clock during the morning and his condition showed some improvement up to last night, but he was still unconscious at 10 P. M., and as stated time only will determine the result of the injuries.

Mr. Yates was one of the best known electricians in the city and was for many years superintendent of the city fire alarm. Hundreds of friends trust that his injuries may not result fatally at the worst.

WE WILL MAIL YOU $1 for each set of old False Teeth sent us. Highest prices paid for old Gold, Silver, old Watches, Broken Jewelry and Precious Stones. MONEY SENT BY RETURN MAIL. Phila. Smelting & Refining Company. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. 863 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. TO DENTISTS: We will buy your Gold Fillings, Gold Scrap and Platinum. Highest prices paid.

TIDEWATER TRUST COMPANY

Mortgage Loan and Trust Business to be Conducted With Banking Features at Second and Princess Streets.

Persistent rumors that Wilmington is to have a new bank have been rife for several weeks. These have culminated with the announcement that the Tidewater Trust Company, a corporation which was duly chartered and began business in a modest way over the offices of the Wilmington Stamp Works on Princess street, in the year 1909, and in May last acquired the valuable corner property at Second and Princess streets, including the two stores next adjoining the Gordon newsstand, are improving the same and will on October 1st occupy the corner room now tenanted by the Gordon News Co., and will from that date engage in an active mortgage, loan and trust business.

A feature of this business will be the issuance of Certificates of Indebtedness in sums from $1 up, these certificates drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. from date. Another feature will be the enabling of small wage earners to acquire home on similar plans now in successful operation in many other cities of the United States. This plan embraces the purchase, on the part of the company, of lands or sites and the selling of houses already built or building new ones to be paid for on installment basis. While partaking somewhat of the building and loan features so successfully maintained in the city, it goes a step further in that the company will make a specialty of small transactions.

As stated above, the Tidewater Trust Company was organized in 1909 by Messrs. S. P. McNair, T. E. Sprunt T. F. Bagley, W. B. Cooper, C. N. Evans and E. Norfleet, who constitute the board of directors.

The organization owns, in addition to the buildings above mentioned, the valuable property next adjoining and in the rear of the People's Savings Bank on Princess street, now occupied by the insurance firm of Messrs. J. H. Boatwright & Son.

The officers of the organization are Messrs. T. F. Bagley, president; C. N. Evans, vice president; E. Norfleet, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Norfleet has, since November, 1910, been employed in the Southern National Bank and the Atlantic Trust & Banking Co., and has worked in all of the various departments of banking conducted by these two institutions. He is well and most favorably known to all the business people of this section and has a wide acquaintance in all sections contiguous to Wilmington. The fact that he will be the active man of the new trust company will undoubtedly assure success, and the broad lines along which the company will serve the small depositor and the small wage earner in acquiring homes or investing small sums, will make it a desirable addition to the prekent well developed financial aspect of the city banking institutions. When seen yesterday, Mr. Norfleet stated that all arrangements had been completed for the occupancy of the premises corner Second and Princess streets, on October 1st, and while, for a short time, improvised fixtures will be used, the institution will, at later convenience, put in a modern equipment adapted to the character of business to be conducted.

The capital stock of the corporation is $25,000 and in addition there is a substantial surplus or profit account derived in its operations since organization.

SAVE THE HAIR

Newbro's Herpicide Will Do It

No woman should have poor, thin, scraggy hair, and no man need become bald. Poor hair and final baldness are due to the dandruff germ.

Newbro's Herpicide will destroy this little germ and stop the hair from falling. Further evidence of this is found in a letter from Mrs. F. Neilsen, of Tomah, Wis. She says: "I fought the worst kind of dandruff for nine years. I have been using Herpicide now one week, and my scalp is healthy, the dandruff has gone and the itching has stopped. It is the best remedy for scalp diseases I ever saw, and I have seen many."

Don't subject yourself to disappointment and expense by accepting something claimed to be "just as good" as Newbro's Herpicide. These off brands may possibly be good, but why take chances? The genuine and original dandruff germ destroyer can always be obtained. If your own druggist has nothing but "just as good" articles, go to R. H. Bellamy, who will furnish you with Newbro's Herpicide and guarantees one dollar size bottles. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

Send 10c in postage or silver for sample and booklet to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich.

Applications at good barber shops.
ROBT. R. BELLAMY, Special Agent.

W. B. & S. R. R.

Schedule in Effect Thursday, Sept. 8, 1912.

P. M.		A. M.
*3:15	Lv. . . . Wilmington . . . Ar.	8:15
4:05	" . . . Town Creek . . . "	7:20
4:20	" . . . Bolivia . . . "	7:05
4:55	Ar. . . . Southport . . . Lv.	6:30

* Daily, except Sunday.

Special train operated Sunday only, leaving Southport, 6:30 A. M., arriving Wilmington, 8:15 A. M. Returning, leave Wilmington, 3:15 P. M., arriving Southport, 4.55 P. M.

H. E. GOODWIN,
Traffic Manager.
jy12-tf

BURETT H. STEPHENS
ARCHITECT
38-39-40 GARRELL BUILDING.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fall Millinery Opening

Will Be Held on

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

October 2nd and 3rd.

A Splendid presentation of the Choicest Fashions in High Class Millinery, including many New Novelties in Fine Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Silks, Dress Goods, Silk Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.

Cloaks and Suits.

Everybody Most Cordially Invited

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE
The FIRM that PAYS YOUR CARFARE

Miller's Violet Kisses

Juno Flour.
Apple Blossom and Shockoe Meal.
Gun Powder, manufactured by the American Powder Mills.

Every pound of these goods sold by us are guaranteed. ORDER TODAY.

THE STONE CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Distributors.
Wilmington, North Carolina.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss HART Miss BROWN

The Next Session will begin Wednesday, Second of October.

Punctual attendance at the beginning of the session is necessary to a creditable stand.

Miss Hobday will resume instruction in Stenography, Voice Culture and Music.

Apply to the PRINCIPALS, 114 Orange Street.
se15,29;oc6-3t

MISS ALDERMAN'S SCHOOL

Fall Term begins Oct. 7, 1912

Boys and Girls prepared for Business and College.

Special attention is paid to Backward Children.

For particulars, apply to M. L. ALDERMAN, Principal. No. 12 North Fifth Street.
se22-su,tu,th-10t

ACADEMY
SCHLOSS THEATRE CIRCUIT
ALL THIS WEEK
Popular-Priced Musical Attraction
Noted Mills and Bernard Company
MONDAY NIGHT
"HURLY BURLY."
10—20—30 Cents
Seats for Monday night on sale at Plummer's Saturday
se26-3t

FRESH SUPPLY
ICE CAPS,
FOUNTAIN SYRINGES,
HOT WATER BOTTLES.
GET THEM NEW.
(They Last.)
MISSION PHARMACY.

We refer those who have not Banked with us to those who HAVE!

Before a bank can get a charter and become a National Bank, it must SATISFY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT at Washington that all of the provisions of the National Banking Laws have been complied with. The name and place of residence of each Director must also be given and all facts necessary to determine whether they are lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking must be SWORN UNDER OATH.

Do YOUR banking with US.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.
4% Paid on Savings.

Coats and Suits

Fall Line now being shown.

This Model illustrates one of many styles we are showing.

761

A. D. BROWN

OCTOBER 2nd

Deposits made on or before the above date draw interest from October 1st.

We invite accounts both small and large.

Careful attention to all business.

Capital $50,000

Home Savings Bank

115 North Front St., Orton Bldg.

LAST DAY OF CRIMINAL COURT

Yesterday Was Taken Up Mainly With Nolo Contendere Cases—Several Persons Came Near Going on County Roads.

Crowding into a little over two days the work that ordinarily requires at least double the time, in course of which a number of more or less important cases were disposed of, Superior Court practically adjourned at 6:35 o'clock last evening, though legally the term did not expire until last midnight. Whiskey cases held the center of interest yesterday, especially in the afternoon, and a number of defendants came dangerously near going to the county roads. Nothing but evidence of recent reformation of the defendants and the fact that it would have worked hardship on members of their families rather than on the defendants, kept them from receiving a term in the service of the county.

The good work that was started some ago in breaking up the "blind tigers" in Wilmington has been continued with unabated zeal at this term of court and whiskey is expected to be even scarcer during the next few months than it has been since the July term. Judge Carter gave further emphasis to the fact that the defendants who have entered pleas of nolo contendere and given bond not to engage in the whiskey traffic directly or indirectly for a period of two years from last January cannot trifle with the court, but that the agreement must be carried out to the letter. He also served notice that he will ask for a special term of court for December to try criminal matters and the whiskey cases will be called up again at that time and those defendants who cannot show a good record since their pleas were entered will certainly get a road sentence. Moreover, he imparted the information that he will not be on this circuit after the December term, but that he will be succeeded by Judge Daniels, who, he said, held a record for sentencing more tigers to the roads than he himself had done. He promised to acquaint Judge Daniels thoroughly with the local situation.

The Department of Public Safety, in charge of Councilman B. C. Moore, which has been most zealous in running to earth the "blind tigers", did not expect any criminal term of court this week, hence no special preparations were made to bring charges against some of those who had entered pleas of nolo contendere. Councilman Moore said last night that when court convened in December his department would be well prepared for all. He made it plain, however, that he is not out after the "blood" of any of the defendants, that personally he does not desire to see a single person on the county roads for selling whiskey, if they can be made to stop the traffic in any other way. He considers that those who have entered nolo contenderes have had ample showing and that unless they conduct themselves in an upright manner they may expect to answer at the next term of court. This is in line with the remarks of Judge Carter, who stated that any disorder reported around the place of one of the defendants would be counted against him when it comes to hearing their cases.

Judge Carter will remain here for two weeks longer, convening a civil term of court tomorrow morning.

At yesterday morning's session of court John Groves, colored, was convicted of a charge of a crime against nature, and was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Robert Strange, Esq., was introduced to the court by Geo. L. Peschau, Esq., and was sworn in and admitted to the bar. Mr. Strange is a young man of unusual intellectual powers and many friends predict for him a bright future in the practice of the law.

Bogus Wells, a white man, arrested in Goldsboro Friday and brought back here yesterday to answer a charge of nuisance, entered a plea of guilty through his attorney, Woodus Kellum, Esq. Prayer for judgment was continued until next term of court and it was ordered that the defendant, if found in the county 20 days from yesterday, be required to give $1,000 bond. It is his purpose to move away.

In a sci fa case against W. H. Millan judgment was suspended upon payment of the costs.

Annie Rollins, colored, appeared in court to answer a charge of violating the prohibition law. She had an infant in her arms. John D. Bellamy, Esq., of J. D. Bellamy & Son, was counsel for the woman and he entered a plea of guilty for her. Prayer for judgment was continued upon payment of the costs until the next term of court, bond being fixed at $200, which she gave. Judge Carter said that it was understood that if there was any complaint made of her conduct at the next term of court she was to receive two years on the county farm, baby or no baby.

In a sci fa case against J. B. Smith judgment absolute was entered. In a similar case against J. T. Newman the defendant was ordered to pay the costs. Newman is one of the nolo contendere defendants and is under bond in that case. Judgment absolute was given in a sci fa case against W. J. Kerr.

E. C. Cheek was called in a nolo contendere case. His counsel stated to the court that he was preparing to remove to another State to live. Judge Carter ordered that the case be continued until the January term and that if it is shown at that time the defendant has removed to another State to live he will not have to appear again. Similar disposition was made of the case against J. H. Woebse, who said he desired to remove to Norfolk to live. A similar case against A. A. Nathan was continued under former order. In a sci fa case against John Wrede, judgment absolute was given to be stricken out on payment of costs. Similar judgment was entered in a sci fa case against C. T. Powell.

John Anginier, a foreigner, and Carrie Meares, colored, were tried on a charge of living together. The jury after deliberating for a few hours returned a verdict of guilty.

A case against W. L. Taylor, charged with larceny by trick, was continued until next term of court.

At the afternoon session H. T. Duls one of the nolo contendere defendants, was called to the stand and examined. Judge Carter ordered that Mr. Duls go with a police officer to his place and that the officer make a thorough search of the premises, reporting to the court whatever he found. He also instructed the officer to report to him if he had any trouble in searching any building or room of the defendant. The fact that Mr. Duls was a member of the grand jury for the term, was brought to the attention of the court, who made no comment. The officer upon his return reported that he found only three bottles of beer in the ice box. The case was continued under former order.

A case against Geo. W. Britt, charged with nuisance, for renting houses to women for immoral purposes, was continued under former order, it being stated to the court that the defendant had lived up to his agreement. In the case against Wm. Sheehan, charged with a similar offense, a nol pros was taken, it appearing that the house said to have been owned by the defendant was sold before he came in possession of the property. Dandy Johnson, colored, who is a defendant at every term of court, was present to give an account of himself since the last term, when he was up for cruelty to animals. It was shown that the negro had been in the Recorder's court several times since the last term of court. Judge Carter allowed him to go, the case being continued, but stated that unless he can show a better record at the next term of court he will be given at least a year on the county roads.

Judge Carter observed that on account of the large number of homicides in this county it appeared some better arrangements should be made to run down the murderers. He was strongly of the opinion that the city and county should offer a standing reward for such criminals. The number of homicides committed in this city and county with the defendants uncaptured is appalling, said Judge Carter. A reward offered jointly by the city and county would aid materially in the capture of the murderers. He called Councilman B. C. Moore's attention to this fact. Mr. Moore spoke of having recently sent men out of the city to search for alleged murderers and of having at times gone down in his own pocket to pay for such service. He said that he had been informed that Council had no right to offer a reward as it was the county's business. Judge Carter was inclined to the opinion that the county could share in the reward.

Entries were made in uncontested whiskey cases as follows: John Wyatt, John Harriss, J. M. Anderson, Rufus Futch, L. Todd, Nick Williams, John Poole, J. O. Grimes, J. R. Kennedy, Dan Ruark, Joe Doe, alias Lip, D. E. Costin, A. B. Stokley, W. B. Crumpler, Chas. Rogers, Zack Walton, Sam Farrow, Wm. Zellers, John Turner, Ben Horne, Loftin Garrison, George Capps, J. S. Westbrook, J. W. Capps, J. E. Taylor, George Woebse, Ira Hines, Salom Long, J. A. Dennis, Theo. Schutt, H. H. Woebse, W. H. Biddle, T. O. Norris, Billie Springle, Jim Burriss, Brice Sellers, W. D. Duncan, Alonzo Stokeley, Sam Mintz, A. Stelles, Jim Shipp, Joe Goldberg, W. F. Richter, H. A. Kure, Seashore Hotel Co., Oceanic Hotel Co., J. L. Bolton, J. P. Hopewell, were continued under former order.

The following charged with nuisance were continued under former order: W. J. Bradshaw, C. Batson, Claudie Oliver, Olla Osborne, Ila Davis, Eva Davis, Mabel Reynolds, Minnie Green, Bessie Gibson, Maude Jones, Hattie Simpson.

The following who surrendered after the last term of court formally entered a plea of guilty and their cases were continued under the former bonds: J. R. Bolton, Neil Gallagher, Tom Shepherd.

The murder case against Philister King, colored, charged with killing another negro some months ago, was again continued. Ed Foy was charged with perjury, but the bill was amended to charge of forcible trespass, to which the defendant plead guilty and was fined $25 and costs. In a sci fa case against L. R. Welch the defendant was discharged.

It was ordered that George Weston, a 15-year-old youth, who was convicted at the last term of court of housebreaking and paroled in the custody of the Clerk of Superior Court, be required sentenced to one year in jail with leave to Commissioners to hire him out. This action was taken because of the failure of the lad to give $100 bond required of him.

There was an investigation in the nolo contendere case against Ike Burriss. Luther Clements, a white youth, testified that he had bought some whiskey from a man in the neighborhood of Burriss' place, but not from Burriss. The circumstances were suspicious, said Judge Carter, and he increased his bond from $500 to $1,000, but later reduced it to $500 upon the plea of Walter P. Gafford, Esq.

R. M. Padrick's case was also investigated. He was asked by Assistant City Attorney Peschau if he had not refused to let the police search a room in his store until Friday night and he replied in the affirmative, giving as his reason that the room was rented to some one else. In reply to another question he admitted that there were cobwebs in the place Friday night and that all the person renting the place had in there was a truck. Councilman B. C. Moore told the court that numerous complaints of the outward appearance of the place had been received. Judge Carter stated that the appearance of the place must change by the time of the next term of court, and mentioned the fact that he can be sentenced under the nolo contendere on evidence that the appearance of a place is not what it ought to be, saying that evidence of sale is not necessary. Judge Carter was not at all pleased with the attitude of the defendant in failing to allow the officers to make a search of the place and said so. He asked the officers to watch this place particularly during the time intervening before the December term of court. The case was then continued under former order.

Judge Carter observed that a man under submission of the whiskey cases must be responsible for the disorder about his place and repeated that it is not necessary for him to have evidence of sale to pass judgment.

Probably the most interesting of the day was in the Vereen case. At one time Judge Carter announced that he had made up his mind to give the de-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

REVIVAL WILL BEGIN TODAY

Series of Meetings Begin at Brooklyn Baptist Church—The Pastor Will Be Assisted by Rev. J. W. Ham, Evangelist

Revival meetings will begin today at Brooklyn Baptist church and the pastor, Rev. J. A. Sullivan, will be assisted by Rev. J. W. Ham, the famous evangelist, who arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ham comes to this city highly commended for the services rendered in other cities. During his pastorate in Newbern in addition to the work of upbuilding a weak church there, he led in the great reform movement that has been such a blessing to that city.

His work in Atlanta, as associate pastor with Dr. L. G. Broughton, has given him that training that fits him admirably for sanest and safest methods in evangelistic work.

His work has been highly successful at other places. He recently held a meeting at Aiken, S. C., where there were 100 additions to the church, and another at Wilson, N. C., where there were 35 additions.

Mr. Ham will be accompanied by his wife, who will greatly add to the interest and inspiration of the services by her singing. Her splendid soprano solos will no doubt help to impress the gospel truths at every service.

Special efforts will be made to accommodate all the visitors who desire to attend the services. Should the attendance require it the Sunday School rooms adjoining the main auditorium will be opened for the increased attendance.

A large chorus choir has been training to lead the singing. Mrs. Ham does the solo work and she is a noted singer, a graduate of Elizabeth College, Charlotte. In speaking of the meeting yesterday, Mr. Ham said:

"I believe intensely in a bottomless hell and a topless heaven. If I did not I would have character enough to surrender my credentials. I am preaching a religion of joy. There was never a time in the history of man when such a religion was so vitally necessary as in this day of complex problems and industrial conditions that produce wear and tear upon the nervous system. It is glorious to tell out this religion of joy; it is a veritable tonic to tired nerves and hungry desolate hearts. I have seen a large number of Christians who instead of representing Christ to the world are gross misrepresentatives, they never seem to have any joy in their lives. When they get religion they begin to carry a grave-yard in their faces. They are so long-faced that they can lick clabber out of a five-gallon jar. I don't believe in any such religion. God, himself, believes in fun as evidenced by the fact that He made the monkey, the donkey, the baboon and some folks. I shall have much to say about joy during my stay in Wilmington. I rejoice at the reports that your city has been undergoing a reform.

"You have a magnificent location with nature assisting your material development. Wilmington will be one of the biggest cities on the map when the Panama canal is opened. No city has the faintest idea of the great progress in store that has access to the privileges that the canal will afford. I shall speak Sunday morning and evening and twice a day for the next two weeks."

EXTEND GREENFIELD CARS.

Car Service, Gas and Electric Light Now Assured for Sunset Park.

Announcement was made yesterday that all arrangements had been completed for the extension of the Greenfield car line service from the lake south to Sunset Park. The arrangements made also include the extension of gas and electric light service to the same sub-division.

The satisfactory arrangement for these service extensions reflect credit to both the Fidelity Trust and Development Company and the Tidewater Power Company. It comes as a final and complete fulfillment of the former company's pledge to lot buyers in Sunset Park, and makes certain that residents in this beautiful new residential section will enjoy every modern convenience now available in the city itself.

The Tidewater Power Company is continually demonstrating its purpose to extend its service equipment to any section of the city or suburbs where the prospective business warrants it, and it is evident that this corporation may be counted on to do its full share in promoting and catering to the increased population we are due to acquire in the coming years.

These are lively days out southward. Every day witnesses an increasing throng of pleasure-seekers at Greenfield Lake, and hundreds of visitors are now seen daily viewing the improvements under progress at Sunset Park. This will be an exceptionally notable day at both of these places, as Greenfield Lake has arranged to entertain visitors with an Italian orchestra band and everybody will also want to go on out to Sunset Park and see for themselves just why "Everybody's going South."

LOCK BOX SUBSCRIBERS.

May Receive Their Mail as Usual at the Postoffice—Goldsboro.

It will be a relief to the hundreds of lock box subscribers at the Wilmington postoffice to know that under the discretion allowed him under a more recent modification of the "Sunday Law", Postmaster Wallace has announced that today and Sundays hereafter holders of lock boxes at the Wilmington postoffice may receive their mail as usual in the future. This will be welcome news and patrons of the office will appreciate the exercise of the discretion of the postmaster in their favor.

The Star has also been notified that Postmaster J. F. Dobson, of Goldsboro, has exercised a similar discretion in favor of the patrons of that office, for all of which patrons at that office will be duly appreciative.

Oh! You Beautiful Doll.

Mr. Leonard Chick will give an entirely new rendition at The Grand Theatre tomorrow. **

GRAND JURY MAKES REPORT

Body Finished Its Work Last Evening and Was Discharged—True Bill Was Returned Against C. T. Croom for Murder.

Having finished its work for the term, the grand jury, which was drawn and empanneled when Superior Court convened Thursday afternoon, made formal report at 7:30 o'clock last night and was discharged by Maj. W. N. Harriss, Clerk of Superior Court, to whom the report was made. The jury would have adjourned earlier but for the fact that it was necessary to wait until the arrival of the evening train from the North to get an important witness in the case against C. T. Croom, a white man, charged with the murder of Magistrate J. H. Sykes.

At the same time the report was submitted the grand jury returned a true bill against Croom for murder. Judge Carter, at the afternoon session of court, fixed the appearance bond at $1,000, which, it was stated, friends of Croom would be able to raise. The report of the grand jury follows:

"September Term, 1912.

"To His Honor, Judge Frank Carter, Presiding, Superior Court of New Hanover County.

"We, the grand jury selected at this term of Superior Court of New Hanover county, beg to submit our report, as follows:

"We have acted upon 13 bills indictment; have made one presentment.

"We have examined and reported to the court nine true bills and four not true bills. Three bills not acted on couldn't get witnesses.

"As a body and appointed committees from this body, we examined carefully the county institutions, convict camps, and roads, and find as follows:

"The Court House we find in good condition. The jail is in as good condition as can be expected under the circumstances except that the walls should be whitewashed and we recommend that the roof be painted. We consider this building entirely too small for the number of prisoners usually kept therein and recommend that an addition be built to it. We found the county home in good condition and the inmates well cared for. We visited the different convict camps and found them in good order and well kept. The prizoners stated that they are well fed and cared for.

"We found the roads in very good condition except some few places and note that repairs are being made where needed. We would recommend that a small part of road on Federal Point below McEachern dairy be attended to as early as possible.

"Respectfully submitted,

"H. L. FENNELL, Foreman.

"B. A. MERRITT, Secretary."

FUNERAL OF MR. CHADBOURN

Body of Esteemed Wilmington Citizen Laid to Rest Here Yesterday

In the presence of a large number of friends and sorrowing relatives, assembled yesterday noon in the First Presbyterian church, impressive funeral services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. John M. Wells, D. D., in honor of the late Mr. William Hobbs Chadbourn, whose death occurred Friday evening at Southport, N. C., after a lingering illness.

Accompanied by members of the family and a number of friends, the body was brought from Southport at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning on the Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern Railroad and was taken at once to the First Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Chadbourn had long been a faithful member. The services were particularly impressive and the floral tributes betokened in slight measure the general esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held in the community. Among those who attended the services were the officers and directors of the Oakdale Cemetery Co., in a body, this being in compliment to Mr. Chadbourn, for so long its faithful president. There were also in attendance many members of the Masonic fraternity in which Mr. Chadbourn was especially interested and officers of the Citizen's Building & Loan Association, of which Mr. Chadbourn had been president since its establishment.

The pall-bearers were: Honorary, Mr. H. G. Smallbones, Mr. F. A. Thompson, Mr. Walter Smallbones, Mr. Geo. W. Kidder; active, Messrs. J. C. Springer, M. S. Willard, R. C. DeRosset, W. A. Williams, H. McL. Green and James C. Munds.

—Prof. Johnson will open his music school Monday, October 7th, at 209 South Second street, conducting classes for piano, vocal culture, violin, mandolin and pipe organ.

Beautiful lot lace collars, worth 75c to $1.00, 25c and 50c at Gaylord's opening. 2t

Our Regular Interest Quarter

October 1st and 2nd

All deposits made with us on or before these dates, will draw Interest from October 1st, and your account will be credited with THREE MONTHS INTEREST ON JANUARY 1st, the beginning of the New Year.

This is an excellent time to open an account with this strong old bank, or if you are already Depositor you could find no better time to add to your account.

"SAFEST FOR SAVINGS."

The Peoples Savings Bank

The Big White Building, : : : : : : : : : : : : : Corner Front and Princess Streets

October 1st

Deposits made with us on or before WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, will draw interest from October 1st.

OLDEST, LARGEST, STRONGEST. **N. C. Savings Bank**

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

110 PRINCESS STREET.

$500 Profit

Why not make it yours? We have 20 building lots in the block bounded by Castle, Queen, 16th and 17th streets that we can sell so as to insure the purchaser at least $500 profit. This property is right at the car line and situated just where Wilmington is building most rapidly. Nine very attractive cottages have just been built on this block. If you want quick action for your money and a profit in sight, let us show you this proposition. We can negotiate a loan until the bulk of property is resold.

D. R. FOSTER & CO.

112 PRINCESS ST. "WE SELL THE EARTH."

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

"The Store That's Always Busy"

An Important Week in MILLINERY

Ladies' Headwear that arrived too late for our Opening Days' Display are here. We have just received sixty New Hats. Ladies are invited to attend the display during this week, latest styles will be shown. You need never feel ashamed to wear a Hat from POLVOGT'S.

Regarding Art Squares and Rugs

Visit our Carpet Department—it's the Largest in North Carolina; that conclusion people who have seen it form. The stock is satisfactory in magnitude and variety; the prices are attractive because we purchase in large quantities.

$1.65 Axminster Carpets for $1.35; $1.50 Velvet Carpets, Room, Hall and Stair, for $1.25; a good Velvet Carpet for $1.00 per yard. Full line of China and Japanese Mattings, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Window Shades and Blankets.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits and Evening Dresses

New Goods, made within past few weeks, not carried over from last season; they are correct styles for Fall and Winter; Suit prices, $10.00 to $45.00. We have an excellent assortment of Evening Dresses, Chamois Silk Dresses and Woolen Dresses. We invite your inspection. Prices Low.

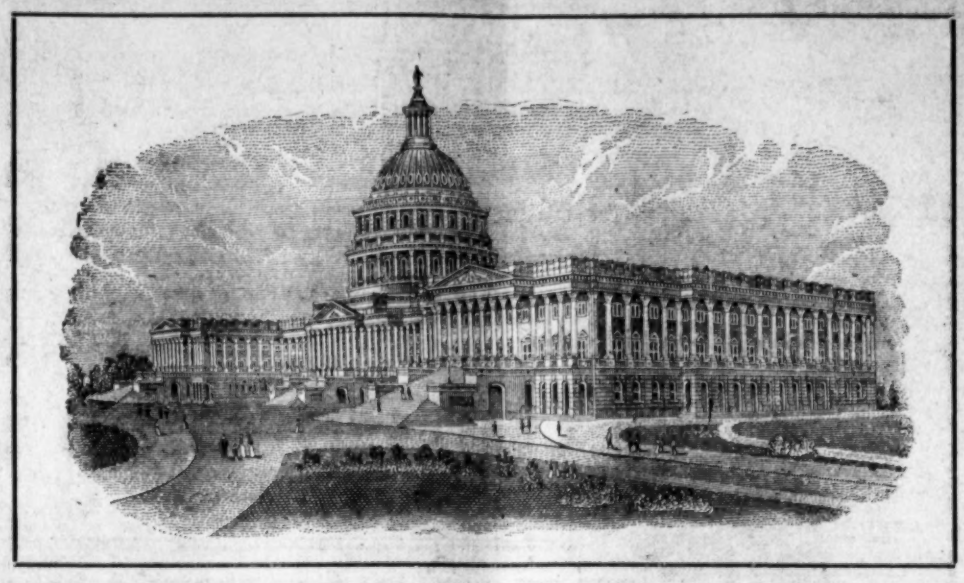
Ladies' Sweaters

In Cardinal, Oxford, Navy and White; all new, this season's goods. Infant's Sweaters and Knitted Sacks, Booties and Leggings.

Watch our Window Display during the week, and see the new things we are displaying.

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

"THE STORE THAT'S ALWAYS BUSY



The American National Bank

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

CAPITAL	$ 250,000.00
SURPLUS	50,000.00
DEPOSITS	1,300,000.00
ASSETS	2,300,000.00

THE only National Bank in this section that has Savings Department Governed and regulated by the United States Government. Operated under the dome of the Natioal Capitol and pays 4% compound interest. Young, yet large and the most progressive institution in the South.

DIRECTORS

HERBERT McCLAMMY, JOS. T. KING,
CUTHBERT MARTIN, V. SIDBURY,
GEO. W. HUGGINS, GEO. O. GAYLORD,
ARCHIE G. WARREN, W. B. COOPER,
W. B. McCLELLAN, JEFF J. HOPKINS,
THOS. E. COOPER.

NEW INTEREST QUARTER.

Begins on October 1st. Deposits made in Savings Department on or before October 2nd, will draw 4% compound interest from October 1st. Give us your savings deposits on October 1st and stop worrying. Let Uncle Sam watch your savings while you soundly sleep,

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Miss Irene King left last night for Fayetteville, where she will visit relatives and friends.

* * *

Miss Annie Sheehan left yesterday afternoon to enter the Sacred Heart College at Belmont.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Haskett left last night for a vacation trip to Syracuse, N. Y., and other Northern points.

* * *

Miss Carolyn Duffy returned home Friday evening after spending some time most pleasantly in Asheville and Clyde, N. C.

* * *

Mrs. W. S. Bunting and daughter, Miss Athalia Bunting, returned yesterday from Southport, where they spent the Summer.

* * *

Mrs. M. F. Maunder and Capt. and Mrs. George Croom have arrived from Waycross, Ga., to spend a while with Mr. L. L. Boon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor have returned to the city after spending some time in Rocky Mount and Washington, D. C., where they have been visiting relatives.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. McL. Green have removed to their home in the city, No. 406 South Third street, after spending five delightful months at their cottage on Wrightsville Beach.

* * *

The monthly meeting of the Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters, will be held Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Nichols, on South Front street.

* * *

The Rev. W. H. Milton, D. D., rector of St. James, has returned from his vacation at Chicago and other points and will conduct the usual services at his church today.

* * *

Miss Nellie H. Fowler returned to the city Friday of the past week, after an absence of about six weeks spent in visiting Atlanti City, New York, Lancaster and Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Mrs. Edwin Borden and daughters, Misses Alice and Duraide, returned yesterday from the western part of the State where they have been spending a part of the Summer.

* * *

Dr. A. H. Harriss, who has been spending a part of the Summer at the beach, on his vacation, has returned to the city and will resume his regular practice this week.

* * *

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cool will regret to hear of their intended departure for Norfolk, Va., where Mr. Cool has been engaged to develop a large nursery and horticultural enterprise in that section.

* * *

The French Millinery Parlors, on Front street, will have their annual opening of millinery on Tuesday of this week. Exclusive designs and patterns are a feature of this shop and the ladies of the city will hail with delight the announcement of the opening for this season.

* * *

Many friends will regret to learn that Mr. M. L. Stover, one of the popular trainmasters of this division of the Coast Line, was called to Staunton, Va., Friday night on account of the serious illness of a sister.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Warren have returned to the city after spending their honeymoon in Jacksonville, Fla., and Winston-Salem, N. C. They will be at home to their friends after October 1st, at No. 613 Grace street.

* * *

Rev. R. L. Patterson, D. D., of Charlotte, arrived in the city yesterday and is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Vollers on Market street. Rev. Dr. Patterson will speak at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church at both services today.

* * *

Mr. Clayton Giles, Jr., who has been spending the Summer at Ashland, N. H., has returned to the city and resumed his regular connection with Clayton Giles & Son. His many friends will be delighted to learn that he has fully regained his former good health.

* * *

Attractive invitations have been received by friends as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Nicholas Fick, Sr.
request the honor of your presence at
the marriage of their daughter
Henrietta Elise
to
Mr. Rudolph Henry Gieschen
on the afternoon of Wednesday
October ninth,
at five-thirty o'clock
St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church
Sixth and Market streets
Wilmington, N. C.
At Home
No. 511 North Fifth street
After October 25th.

The ceremony is to be preceded by an elegant reception at the Howard Relief Club, Front and Orange streets, on the evening of October 8th, from 9 to 12 o'clock. The bride-elect and prospective grom are among Wilmington's best known and most popular young people and there will be much interest among their friends in their approaching marriage.

* * *

JONES-POPE WEDDING OF SOUTHERN INTEREST.

The approaching marriage of Miss Sadie Jones, the lovely daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, to be celebrated in the old Wrightsville Chapel at Airlie on the 31st of October, will be an important social event to many of our prominent people who recall the distinguished lineage of the Pembroke Jones family and its connection with the old Cape Fear society leaders of ante-bellum days, who maintained the social and industrial spirit of Wilmington nearly a century ago, and subscribed practically their entire fortunes in 1835 for the building of a railroad which is the parent stem of what is now one of the most important and successful railway systems of the world, the Atlantic Coast Line.

They builded better than they knew and laid the foundation of our present prosperity and their honored names should be held in grateful remembrance by succeeding generations.

The father of the bride, Mr. Pembroke Jones, was born and bred in Wilmington and he inherited from his parents those traits of character which distinguished in their day and generation the gentleman of the old school, whose never failing urbanity exemplified the spirit of true politeness in thoughtful consideration for others. His polished manners, his magnetic kindliness, his unostentatious generosity, have made him a universal favorite, and his dignified reserve conceals the greater worth of a lovable sensitive nature which underlies a buoyant bonhomie exterior.

Mrs. Jones is the gifted daughter of another wealthy aristocratic Southern family and has long held a high position in New York and Newport society. Her brilliant accomplishments and lovely personality accentuate the charming virtues which made Southern women famous in official Washington under the old regime.

The fortunate bridegroom-elect, Mr. John Russell Pope, is a man of fine presence and an accomplished scholar, who after a successful college career before he entered l'Ecole Des Beaux Arts, Paris, became famous as the successful competitor for both the McKim Mead & White French and Italian prizes in architecture, and he has also distinguished himself later in the line of his profession.

The beautiful bride has ever been a child of nature and often turned from Vanity Fair to the restful seclusion of the Wrightsville home where the south wind blows softly over the sea, and the skies are blue, and the nights are resplendent with the glory of the stars. Unspoiled by social honors, she is endeared to the hearts of her friends by the sweetness and gentleness of her amiable character and their loving admiration will follow her union with the hope that it may realize that experience which comes from the source of all true happiness.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. Nixon Ottaway, of Town Creek, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. E. L. Bunnell, sales manager of the Southern Marble & Granite Co., of Spartanburg, S. C., is spending a few days in the city on business.

—Rev. L. R. Patterson, of Charlotte, is in the city and will preach at St. Paul's Lutheran church today at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All are invited.

—Rev. F. L. Glennan, of the South Carolina Methodist Conference, who is spending a few days in the city, will preach at Bladen Street Methodist church this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

—At the First Baptist church this morning the subject of Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster's sermon will be "Christ's Theory of Happiness," and at the evening service at 8 o'clock the subject will be "Armageddon."

—Dr. C. D. Bell has returned from Norfolk, Va., where he was called a few days ago on account of the serious illness of his father-in-law, Judge Eure. Mrs. Bell remained at the bedside of her father. Judge Eure was not much improved when Dr. Bell left Norfolk.

—Among yesterday's guests at The Orton were D. I. Watson, Geo. H. Ruark, J. Berg, K. Tobiasen, Southport; A. B. Holmes, Council; R. A. Jones, Charlotte; T. E. Wallace, Kenansville; Miss Mae Lewis, Miss Thompson, Cerro Gordo; D. E. Harlee, Greensboro.

—Among the arrivals yesterday at The Southern were: W. H. Hall, Newberlin; C. A. Ford, Southport; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Norris, Teachedys; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Warren, Winston-Salem; C. T. Byrd, Mullins, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Marshburn, Knightsdale; C. L. Cotton, Charleston, S. C.; E. C. Yarborough, Charlotte; C. W. Lyon, Kelly.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Rev. W. E. Cowan, of Watha, N. C., will preach at the residence of Mr. Wm. Crownstream, No. 711 Taylor street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. All are welcome.

—The British steamer Gretavale, Capt. Macmillan, arrived yesterday from New York via Norfolk, light, to receive cargo of cotton for export from Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son.

—Mr. Albert Cross, who has been with The Orton Barber Shop for the past several months, has resigned and will leave this morning for Savannah, Ga., where he will open a shop of his own in the Savannah Hotel.

—Rev. J. C. Wooten, pastor of Grace Street Methodist church, left yesterday for Maxton where he will preach the opening sermon at Carolina College today. In his absence, his pulpit will be filled today by Rev. G. T. Vickers.

—By a deed filed for record yesterday Fannie G. Pritchard transfers to Thos. W. Davis, trustee, for $1,285.75, lot 6 in block 1, lots 26, 27 and 28 in block 3, lots 33, 37, 37 1-3, 43, 44 and 45 in block 4 and lot 40 in block 5 of Villa View.

—Perry Dawson, a white man, was arrested last night by Policeman T. M. Hall on a warrant charging him with violating the prohibition law. In default of bond he was lodged in the city prison. Policeman Leon George made the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued.

—License was issued yesterday for the marriage of Mr. Ernest Williamson, of this city, son of Mr. A. D. Williamson, of Clinton, to Miss Mamie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, of Wilmington. It is understood that the marriage is to take place today and will be performed by Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster.

—Trinity Methodist church will observe today as a special occasion of prayer, praise and consecration. This is done in accordance with the recommendation of the lay leader of the North Carolina Methodist Conference. The pastor and congregation extend a cordial invitation to their friends and the public to attend the services.

Lot 35c shirt waist madras, beautiful patterns, 15c at Gaylord's Opening. 2t

New Styles For Fall IN RED CROSS AND Queen Quality Shoes

For Women.

Exclusive Models in all Leathers possessing charm and grace

AT

Peterson & Rulfs

202 North Front Street,
Wilmington, - N. C.

Financial and Commercial

COTTON MARKET WAS ACTIVE

Apprehensions of Another Cold Snap in the Western Belt Inspired Active Covering—Close Was 8 to 11 Points Up.

New York, Sept. 28.—Apprehensions of another cold snap in the Western belt inspired rather active covering for over the week-end in the cotton market, also some fresh buying for long account. The close was steady at a net advance of 8 to 11 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of 2 to 6 points in sympathy with rather better cables than expected and after a brief interval of hesitation became firm on the Western belt forecast for frosts in Northwest Arkansas, Northern Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle. Local weather experts claimed that the high barometer in the Northwest was the strongest of the season and private predictions that the cold wave might also reach the Eastern belt, added to the uneasiness of shorts. There was some Southern selling on the advance and a little pressure from spot people, but general offerings were restricted and closing prices were within 3 or 4 points of the best.

Liverpool reported continued hedge selling, but considerable selling and a moderate demand from the continent. There was no change in the general character of the spot news and, while the buying was supposed to include some fresh purchases for long account, the bulk of the demand was attributed to covering on the weather situation.

Reports from the dry goods trade indicated continued activity, but local spot people continued to claim a slack demand from spinners.

Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 11.65; do. gulf, 11.90; sales, 148 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady.

Month:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	11.26	11.37	11.26	11.33
Feb	11.34	....	....	11.40
Mar	11.40	11.50	11.40	11.47
May	11.50	11.59	11.49	11.56
July	11.54	11.65	11.53	11.59
Sept	....	....	....	11.06
Oct	10.94	11.07	10.94	11.06
Nov	11.10	....	....	11.18
Dec	11.29	11.42	11.27	11.38

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

Galveston—Firm, 11⅝; net receipts, 26,534; gross receipts, 26,534; sales, 1,638; stock, 244,962; France, 9,397; continent, 11,383; constwise, 6,502.

New Orleans—Steady, 11 7-16; net receipts, 4,552; gross receipts, 4,577; sales, 825; stock, 44,452; continent, 2670; coastwise, 671.

Mobile—Net receipts, 1,520; gross receipts, 1,520; stock, 19,489; coastwise, 14.

Savannah—Steady, 11⅝; net receipts, 12,085; gross receipts, 12,485; stock, 86,423; continent, 7800; constwise, 624.

Charleston—Steady, 11⅝; net receipts, 3,509; gross receipts, 3,509; stock, 34,073.

Wilmington—Steady, 11¼; net receipts, 4,695; gross receipts, 4,695; stock, 27,394.

Norfolk—Steady, 11½; net receipts, 2,624; gross receipts, 2,624; sales, 427; stock, 20,136; constwise, 589.

Baltimore—Nominal, 11⅝; stock, 945.

New York—Quiet, 11.65; gross receipts, 3,726; sales, 149; stock, 116,358; continent, 4,075; coastwise, 1,074.

Boston—Quiet, 11.65; gross receipts, 2,500; stock, 4,633; continent, 88.

Philadelphia—Steady, 11.90; gross receipts, 84; stock, 1,924.

Aransas Pass—Stock, 9,470.

Texas City—Net receipts, 4,161; gross receipts, 4,161; stock, 38,134; France, 8,509.

Brunswick—Stock, 12,081.

Total today, at all ports—Net, 59,080; France, 17,906; continent, 26,016; stock, 659,874.

Consolidated, at all ports—Net, 59,080; France, 17,906; continent, 26,016.

Total since Sept. 1 at all ports—Net, 1,013,618; Great Britain, 242,721; France, 85,349; continent, 213,096; Japan, 2,821.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Houston—Steady, 11 7-16; net receipts, 29,822; gross receipts, 29,822; shipments, 31,418; sales, 7,910; stock, 105,696.

Augusta—Quiet, 11⅝; net receipts, 3,118; gross receipts, 3,320; shipments, 1,406; sales, 774; stock, 27,668.

Memphis—Quiet, 11¼; net receipts, 60; gross receipts, 229; shipments, 215; sales, 125; stock, 3,444.

St. Louis—Quiet, 11½; net receipts, 9; gross receipts, 34; shipments, 92; stock, 2,334.

Cincinnati—Net receipts, 165; gross receipts, 165; shipments, 84; sales, 400; stock, 20,052.

Little Rock—Steady, 11¼; net receipts, 711; gross receipts, 711; shipments, 256; stock, 5,585.

Total today—Net receipts, 33,885; gross receipts, 34,281; shipments, 34,471; sales, 9,209; stock, 164,779.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Sept. 28.—Flour quiet and without quotable change. Spring patents 4.90@5.30; Winter straights, 4.40@4.50; Winter patents, 4.70@5.15; Spring clears, 4.25@4.65.

Rye Flour—Quiet, 3.80@5.10.

Corn Meal—Steady, 1.60@1.70.

Rye—Firm.

Barley—Steady.

Wheat—Spot, firm., No. 2 red, 1.03½, elevator, and 1.03 f.o.b. afloat. No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1, f.o.b. afloat. Futures closed unchanged. September, 1.00½; December, 98 3-16; May, 1.02¼.

Corn—Spot, steady; export, 59½ f.o.b. afloat.

Oats — Spot, steady; new standard white, No. 2, 38.

Feed—Steady.

Pork—Firm.

Beef—Firm.

Cut Meats—Steady.

Lard—Firm.

Tallow—Quiet.

Petroleum—Steady.

Wool—Steady.

Rice—Steady.

Molasses—Steady.

Sugar—Raw and refined, steady.

Potatoes—Steady and unchanged.

Peanuts—Steady and unchanged.

Freights—Steady and unchanged.

Cabbages—Steady and unchanged.

Coffee—Rio, No. 7, 14¾. Futures, steady. December, 13.97; March, 14.05.

Butter—Steady.

Cheese—Strong.

Eggs—Strong.

Cotton Seed Oil—The market was moderately active and prices were steady on covering and buying by leading refiners closing 1 to 5 points net higher. Prime crude, 4.87; do. Summer yellow, spot, 6.22@6.27; October, 6.23; November, 6.00; December, 5.99; January and February, 6.00; March, 6.03; April, 6.05; May, 6.14.

Prime Winter yellow, 6.50@7.75; prime Summer white, 6.30@7.50.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, Sept. 28.—Money on call, nominal. Time loans, firm; sixty days and ninety days, 5⅜@6 per cent.; six months, 5½@5¾. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.82 for sixty day bills and at 4.8535 for demand. Commercial bills, 4.81¼. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, steady.

Shur-on eye glasses fitted by us are dainty, dressy and durable. Let us show the to you. Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free. Glasses from $1 up. **

WHEAT SHOWS SOME STRENGTH

Russian Crop Damage Helped to Boost Price of Cereal—Close Was Firm and Higher—Other Grain Quotations.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Wheat showed strength today, mainly on account of Russian crop damage. The close was firm, 1-8 to 1-2c higher than last night. In corn the outcome varied from 1-2 decline to 1-4 advance.

Oats finished 1-8c off to 1-4c up and provisions unchanged to a fall of 10c.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, 1.02@1.04; No. 2, hard, 89@91; No. 3, hard, 87½@89¼.

Corn—No. 2, white, 70¼@70⅝; No. 2, yellow, 70½@70¾; No. 3, white, 70@70⅛.

Oats—No. 3, white, 31¾@32½; No. 4, white, 29@32; standard, 32½@33½.

Closing prices:

Wheat—September closed 99½; December, 89⅞@90; May, 94⅝.

Corn—September, 71⅝@71¼; December, 52⅝@53; May, 52⅜.

Oats—September, 32¼@32¼; December, 31⅜; May, 34½@34¼.

Pork—September, 16.30; October, 16.35; January, 18.20.

Lard—September, 10.92½; October, 10.92; December, 10.65@10.67; January, 10.47@10.50.

Ribs—September, 10.52½; October, 10.45; January, 9.72@9.75.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. Gretavale (Br.), 2,009 tons, Macmillan, New York, via Norfolk, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Lisbon, Black, White Oak, J. W. Brooks.

Cleared.

Str. Caribe, 2,080 tons, Hale, New York, H. G. Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Gretavale (Br.), 2,009 tons, Macmillan, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Glenaen (Br.), 2,095 tons, Taylor, Heide & Co..

Str. Camphill (Br.), 2,565 tons Horne, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Overdale (Br.), 2,240 tons, White, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Rutbergien (Br.), 2,742 tons, Gay, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Schooners.

Schr. Victor C. Records, 263 tons, Griffith, Maffitt & Wood.

Schr. Philips M. Brooks, 243 tons, Sanders, Maffitt & Wood.

Schr. Wm. Thomas Moore, 261 tons, Jones, Maffitt & Wood.

Stephen G. Loud, 400 tons, Graham, Maffitt & Wood; in distress.

Barges.

Barge Clyntonia, 1,797 tons, Johnson,

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Sept. 28.

North Carolinas—Stronger. Farmers' stock: Prime hand-picked, 85 to 90c.; machine picked, 75 to 80c.

Spanish—Prime hand picked, $1.00; machine picked, 95c.

Virginias—Prime hand picked, 88c.; machine picked, 80c.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at the Port of Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 28.

Atlantic Coast Line—4,065 bales cotton; 13 casks spirits turpentine; 4 barrels rosin; 22 barrels tar; 102 barrels crude turpentine.

Seaboard Air Line—547 bales cotton.

Str. Duplin—1 barrel tar.

Str. Alice—78 barrels rosin.

Clyde Line—83 bales cotton.

Total—4,695 bales cotton; 13 casks spirits turpentine; 82 barrels rosin; 23 barrels tar; 102 barrels crude turpentine.

WILMINGTON MARKETS

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market, steady at 38.

ROSIN—Steady, $6.10 per barrel of 280 pounds.

TAR—Firm, $2.20 per barrel.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm, $3.25 per barrel for hard; $4.50 for dip; $4.50 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 49¾; rosin, $5.65; tar, $1.80; crude turpentine, $3.00 for hard; $4.50 for dip; $4.50 for virgin.

Receipts.

Spirits Turpentine	13
Rosin	82
Tar	23
Crude Turpentine	102

Receipts same day last year, 5 casks spirits turpentine; 24 barrels rosin; 16 barrels tar; 62 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Steady, 11¼.

Same day last year—9⅝.

Receipts—4,695; same day last year, 2,150 bales.

Total receipts since Sept. 1st, 45,417 bales.

Total receipts for same time last year, 51,985 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Sept. 28.)

CORN—Firm; $1.05 per bu.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, 85c. to 95c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, 65c. to 80c.

BEEF—On foot, good demand, 3@4c. per lb.; dressed, 8c.

PORK—Small, 10c.

WOOL—Burry, 15 to 18c. per lb.; free of burr, 25c. per lb.

HIDES—Green, 10c. per lb.; dry, 13 to 15c. per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, old, 17 to 18c. per lb.; sides and shoulders, 13c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm; 27@28c. per lb.

TALLOW—Firm; 4¼ to 5c. per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, grown, very dull, 35 to 45c. per cent. Chickens, spring, 12½c. to 35c. per head, to 90c. per head.

SHEEP—Old, $1.00@$2.50; lambs, $1.00@$3.00.

EGGS—Good demand, 23 to 24c.

NAVAL STORES.

New York, Sept. 28.—Turpentine and rosin, steady.

Savannah, September 28.—Turpentine, firm, 38¾@39½. Sales, 410; receipts, 501; shipments, 86; stocks, 37,698.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 1,890; receipts, 1,853; shipments, 926; stock, 110,299. Quote: B, 6.35; D, 6.40; E, 6.45; F, 6.52½; G, 6.57½; H, I, K and M, 6.65; N, 7.50; W G, 8.00; W W, 8.25.

Charleston, September 28.—Turpentine, firm, 39¼.

Rosin — Firm. Quote: B, 6.32½; D, 6.37½; E, 6.42½@6.45; F, 6.50@6.52½; G, 6.55@6.57½; H, I, K and M, 6.60; N, 5.50; W G, 8.00; W W, 8.25.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Sept. 28.—The cotton goods market ruled stronger today, with the demand broader. Linens were very firm and well sold for the balance of the year. Burlaps have been active all week. The knit goods trade continues active.

A line of men's felt hats in all colors. Unequalled in style, quality and price, at Gaylord's opening. 2t

STOCK MARKET VERY STRONG

Great Activity Was Manifest for Week-end and Trading Was Heavy—U. S. Steel Again the Speculative Feature

New York, Sept. 28.—For a week-end today's stock market was the strongest and most active witnessed in some months. Trading in the first hour was well in excess of 200,000 shares, comparing with the busiest days of the week.

United States Steel was again the feature of the speculative leaders, opening with sales of 7,500 shares at a moderate advance. Practically all other prominent issues recorded gains, the most conspicuous exception being American Smelting, which was noticeably heavy.

There was a further inquiry for various minor railway issues, including Missouri Pacific, Western Maryland and Kansas City Southern.

Heavy realizing met the early rise and the list fell back, some stocks losing all their gain and more. Colorado Fuel was under pressure and selling of Smelting was renewed. This was followed by another buying movement in Steel, Amalgamated Copper and Union Pacific, all of which acored best prices of the year, while large blocks of Reading were absorbed at a substantial advance, on the road's earnings for August.

Actual bank loans decreased $20,166,000 and the actual cash loss was only $1,455,000. Net deposits gained almost $16,000,000, the whole making for reserve increase of $2,127,000.

Bonds steady, fair volume of dealings.

Total sales today 358,700 shares.

CLOSING STOCK LIST.

Amalgamated Copper	91⅝
American Agricultural	59⅜
American Beet Sugar	74⅞
American Can	44⅞
American Can, pfd	125⅞
American Car and Foundry	63
American Cotton Oil	56⅜
American Ice Securities	23
American Linseed	14⅛
American Locomotive	46
Amer. Smelting and Ref	89⅝
Amer. Smelting and Ref., pfd	108⅜
American Sugar Refining	127½
American Tel and Tel	145⅜
American Tobacco	272
Anaconda Mining Co	46⅝
Atchison	100⅝
Atchison, pfd	102⅝
Atlantic Coast Line	143½
Baltimore and Ohio	109⅛
Bethlehem Steel	48
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	90⅝
Canadian Pacific	280½
Central Leather	32⅞
Chesapeake and Ohio	82
Chicago Great Western	17⅞
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	109
Chicago and North Western	142
Colorado Fuel and Iron	41¼
Consolidated Gas	146⅜
Corn Products	15⅝
Delaware and Hudson	170½
Denver and Rio Grande	23½
Denver and Rio Grande, pfd	40¼
Distillers' Securities	33⅜
Erie	37⅞
Erie, 1st pfd	54⅞
Erie, 2nd pfd	45
General Electric	183½
Great Northern, pfd	142⅜
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	51
Illinois Central	131
Interborough-Met	20¼
Interborough-Met., pfd	60½
Inter-Harvester	123
Inter Marine, pfd	22
International Paper	15½
International Pump	28¾
Kansas City Southern	30
Laclede Gas	105½
Lehigh Valley	172⅜
Louisville and Nashville	162⅜
Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste Marie	149¼
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	31⅛
Missouri Pacific	45½
National Biscuit	136
National Lead	63
Nat. Rys of Mexico, 2nd pfd	28½
New York Central	118⅜
New York, Ont. and Western	37⅝
Norfolk and Western	116
North American	85¼
Northern Pacific	129½
Pacific Mail	34⅜
Pennsylvania	124⅞
People's Gas	116½
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis	110½
Pittsburg Coal	26¼
Pressed Steel Car	40¼
Pullman Palace Car	168½
Reading	173¼
Republic Iron and Steel	33⅜
Republic Iron and Steel, pfd	92
Rock Island Co	29
Rock Island Co., pfd	56⅜
St. Louis and San Fran., 2nd pfd	37
Seaboard Air Line	21½
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	51
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	58½
Southern Pacific	113⅜
Southern Railway	31½
Southern Railway, pfd	86¾
Tennessee Copper	46⅛
Texas and Pacific	25⅝
Union Pacific	176
Union Pacific, pfd	89¾
United States Realty	85⅜
United States Rubber	54⅜
United States Steel	79½
United States Steel, pfd	115⅝
Utah Copper	67
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	47
Wabash	4½
Wabash, pfd	15
Western Maryland	59
Western Union	81
Westinghouse Electric	86
Wheeling and Lake Erie	7⅞

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.—Cotton, spot, dull; prices, irregular. American middling fair, 7.05; good middling, 6.83; middling, 6.53; low middling, 6.33; good ordinary, 5.81; ordinary, 5.23.

Sales, 3,000 bales, of which 2,200 were American. Receipts, 11,000 bales, including 10,800 American. Futures opened easier and closed steady. September, 6.39; September and October, 6.25½; October and November, 6.21; November and December, 6.15½; December and January, 6.15½; January and February, 6.16½; February and March, 6.18; March and April, 6.19; April and May, 6.20½; May and June, 6.21½; June and July, 6.21; July and August, 6.20½.

"An Unseen Enemy"

The terrible experience of two young girls in a lonesome villa. At the Grand Theatre tomorrow. **

It is a Pleasure to Serve our Friends and Customers.

Let us serve you.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

Sept. 29, 1912.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 62 degrees; at 8 P. M., 65 degrees; maximum, 73 degrees, minimum, 61 degrees; mean, 67 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .11; rainfall for the month, to date, 4.13.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 5.8 feet, and falling.

Weather Forecast.

For North Carolina—Local rains Sunday; Monday, probably fair.

Port Calendar—Sept. 29.

Sun rises	6:03 A. M.
Sun sets	6:00 P. M.
Day's length	11 hrs. 55 min.

Tides.

	High water. A.M.	High water. P.M.	Low water. A.M.	Low water. P.M.
Wilmington	11:53	.....	5:53	7:07
Southport	9:17	9:35	3:09	3:54
Masonboro Inlet	8:48	9:06	2:40	3:15

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS

Sept. 28, 1912.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Temperature: Lowest last night.	24-hour precipitation, 8 P. M.
Abilene	pt cldy	84	54	.0
Asheville	cloudy	66	56	.0
Atlanta	raining	64	62	1.14
Augusta	cloudy	74	64	.0
Birmingham	cloudy	74	64	.0
Boston	clear	66	48	.0
Charleston	cloudy	76	68	.0
Charlotte	cloudy	70	58	.0
Chicago	raining	54	52	.36
Galveston	cloudy	78	68	.0
Jacksonville	pt cldy	82	72	.80
Memphis	clear	74	52	.0
Mobile	cloudy	82	70	.10
Montgomery	cloudy	72	70	.86
New Orleans	cloudy	84	70	.06
New York	clear	66	48	.0
Oklahoma	clear	78	52	.0
Pittsburg	clear	68	44	.0
Raleigh	cloudy	72	58	.0
Savannah	cloudy	74	70	.10
Shreveport	pt cldy	82	58	.0
St. Louis	pt cldy	70	50	.0
Washington	clear	66	48	.0

REPUBLICANS MET HERE

R. W. Herring, of Cumberland, Was Nominated for Congress

Sparsely attended indeed was the Sixth District Republican Congressional Convention in this city yesterday afternoon some time between 2 and 3 o'clock. There were just eight persons present and five of these were from this county. The session was likewise of short duration, lasting for only 26 minutes. J. B. Tucker, Esq., of Whiteville, chairman, presided, and Mr. S. M. King, of this city, acted as secretary. Others were Postmaster Thos. E. Wallace, W. J. Meredith, R. F. Brooks, Dr. J. J. Crow, of this city; Tom Brown, of Red Springs, and Dr. T. A. Norment, of Lumberton.

Dr. Norment was nominated for Congress to oppose Congressman Godwin, but declined, and Mr. R. W. Herring, of Cumberland county, who was not present, was nominated and he was chosen by acclamation as the party's candidate in this district.

After naming the executive committee, as given below, one man from each county, the convention adjourned: Chairman, J. B. Tucker, Whiteville; Seth L. Smith, Columbus; B. F. McLean, Robeson; S. M. King, New Hanover; C. E. Taylor, Brunswick; Morris Hill, Cumberland; John Holland, Harnett; James R. Green, Bladen.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Several Deals Reported for the Week By D. R. Foster & Co.

Messrs. D. R. Foster & Co., the well-known real estate agents, report the following transactions during the week:

Purchase of the valuable block between 16th, 17th, Chesnut and Grace streets, formerly property of the Wright estate, for development purposes to be announced later; consideration $12,250.

C. D. Weeks, Esq., from B. F. King, Jr., lot on Princess, between 15th and 16th, 88x165 feet in size; consideration about $4,000.

William Struthers, Jr., from B. G. Empie, property on Eighth, south of Wooster street, 66x165 feet in size; consideration $2,000; also from E. Y. Davis, cottage on Seventh, between Grace and Walnut, 40x165 feet in size; consideration about $3,750.

D. M. Carroll from S. W. Aman, two houses at Seventh and Brunswick streets, consideration about $1,500.

L. Clayton Grant, Esq., from Capt. Walter Taft, five houses and lots on 14th and Dock, 150 feet on Dock, 90 feet on 14th street, consideration about $4,000.

E. Parham from D. R. Foster & Co., two lots in Edgwood; will build residence; consideration $850.

See Gaylord's Opening Tuesday and Wednesday. 2t.

Robin Hood hats for children at Gaylord's Opening. 2t.

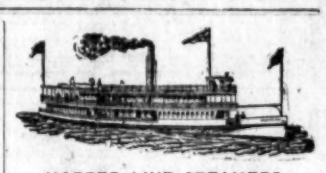
Your Best Chance

To Get

Ready-to-wear Goods

Is HERE and NOW

Platt & Haar



HARPER LINE STEAMERS.

Steamer will leave Wilmington daily and Sunday, for Southport and Fort Caswell 9:30 A. M. Leaves Southport 2:30 P. M.

se 8 tf.

RUBBER ROOFING!

Car Load Rubber Roofing just received, and we are prepared to furnish all grades at attractive prices.

Orders respectfully solicited. 'Phone 789.

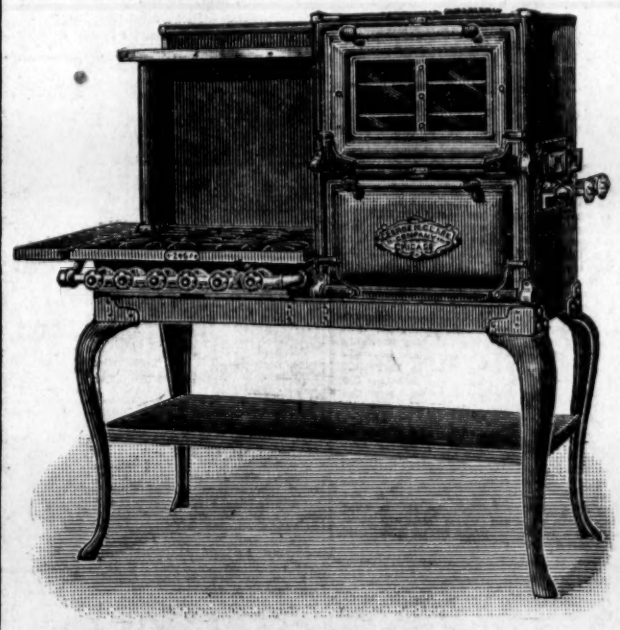
W. B. THORPE & CO.

THE IDEAL KITCHEN

Is The All-Gas Kitchen.

A Cabinet Gas Range and a Gas Water Heater.

Reduce Your Household Troubles and Worries to the Minimum.



Increases Housekeeping Efficiency to the Maximum. Accomplish More with Less Effort and Drudgery.

Sold By Us On Easy Terms.

TIDE WATER POWER CO.

PRINCESS STREET.

LAST DAY OF CRIMINAL COURT

(Continued from Page Five.)

fendant a long term. The evidence of members of the police department was that a load of whiskey was found going to his place on August 17th, some weeks after he had entered the submission, and that the whiskey was actually left on his back porch. Mrs. Vereen was at home at the time and she did not claim it. In fact, it was never claimed by Vereen. He testified that he had sold out his business to a man named Dawson and that he had removed from his former residence. There was evidence by the police that a small son of Vereen had sold a half pint of whiskey or gin to a negro man.

Judge Carter was about to give the man a long term on the roads or a short term and a heavy pecuniary punishment, when it was stated to the court that Vereen has a family of a wife and ten children and that his wife is ill; that he is not in good shape financially. Judge Carter said that out of consideration for the man's family he would continue the case under former order, but no excuses would be taken next time. Vereen was certainly a happy man when he found out that he would not have to go to the roads. Assistant City Attorney Geo. L. Peschau said in behalf of the defendant that he thought that for the past few weeks he had been trying to abide by the law.

Another man who barely missed more severe punishment was Jacob Haas, a nolo contendere defendant who admitted on the stand that three barrels of whiskey he was shipping away had been found at Mrs. Deplacey's, but claimed that they had been taken there to have heads put in them. He said that he gave Mrs. Deplacey 135 half pints of whiskey when she bought $5 worth of groceries from him because he wanted to get rid of the stuff. Judge Carter could not understand how he could afford to give away so much whiskey with so much an order. The whiskey was valued at about $16. Judge Carter said that Haas, upon his own showing, had not dealt with the court like he should when he left a woman with soft drink license have that amount of whiskey. Judge Carter intimated that he would fine him $200 and sentence him to six months on the county roads because he had put the whiskey in the way for other people to sell it. However, when it was explained to the court that the man's wife had been ill in the hospital for five weeks, that the man was in poor financial circumstances and that he was now engaged in a lawful occupation the case was continued until the next term of court.

H. M. Croom, who conducted a place on Market, between Front and Water, was placed on the stand. He said that he had sold his place to Mr. F. S. Mason, but the evidence was that he was seen around the place considerably and had waited on the counter. Further, that shipments of beer or whiskeys for Croom and Mason had been received there. Croom also received 26 quarts at his home since the last term of court, in addition to six quarts he kept when he shipped whiskey back after the last term of court. Judge Carter continued the case until the next term of court with the understanding that Mason, who owes Croom more than half the purchase price on the place, that he go out of the soft drink business. Judge Carter cautioned him about having disorder about the place.

Fish Trust Cases.

Another bill of indictment in the so-called fish trust cases was sent to the grand jury. It was returned not a true bill. Only a few of the witnesses had been examined and Judge Carter instructed the solicitor that in view of this fact that he draw a new bill and present it at the next term. The bill alleged that R. C. Fergus, W. H. Yopp, J. B. Fales, Ed Taylor, C. W. Futch and D. J. Fergus on February 18th, 1911, made an agreement so that they would not buy fish in competition with each other within the territorial limits of the city of Wilmington, it being their purpose and intention to prevent competition in selling and to fix the price to prevent competition in buying fish within the said territorial limits of the city of Wilmington; that they unlawfully and wilfully did conspire and agree each with the other to put down the price of fish produced in North Carolina and to the injury and hurt of all persons engaged in selling fish on said market. In the second count it is charged that on February 1st, 1911, the defendants did wickedly, corruptly, unlawfully and wilfully conspire, combine, confederate and agree among themselves and each other to monopolize and control the business of buying and selling fish, to-wit: the supply of shad, thereby creating a monopoly of said business. The indictment reads practically like the two which were brought abainst the defendants some months ago and on which they have not yet been given trial.

Holly Arraigned.

J. C. Holly, ex-preacher and former proprietor of the burned Rock Springs Hotel, who was acquitted in Burgaw a few days ago of the charge of murder by poisoning of his ward, Edward Cromwell, in August, 1910, was brought into court in the afternoon and arraigned on a charge of arson which case it is hoped to try in December, it being alleged that he set fire to Rock Springs Hotel. The defendant was represented by Wm. J. Bellamy, Esq. He stated that he would plead not guilty. He appeared to be very calm and self-composed and answered three times, twice before the proper time, that he was not guilty of the charge brought against him.

As stated, court adjourned shortly before 7 o'clock, but Judge Carter remains here to hold a two weeks' term of civil court.

THE ORTON ADDITION.

Four Car Loads of Steel Arrived Yesterday—Work to Begin.

Four car loads of steel for the addition of 20 rooms to The Orton, Wilmington's leading hotel, arrived yesterday and will be placed on the ground as early as possible. The contract for this work has been awarded to Messrs. Rhodes & Underwood and arrangements are being made to begin construction as soon as the materials are assembled on the ground. Each of the rooms in the new annex will be furnished with private bath and will make The Orton one of the very best hotels in the State.

SUNDAY SERVICES

Announcement by Wilmington Pastors for Services Today

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Market and 17th streets—Services at 11 A. M. All are cordially invited.

St. Mary's church, Fifth and Ann streets—First mass 7 A. M.; last mass 10:30. No evening service.

St. Thomas church, Dock, near Second—Mass at 9 A. M.; Sunday School at 4 P. M. Instructions and benediction at 8 P. M.

Christian church, Dock street, near Fourth, H. C. Bowen, pastor—Sunday School 9:45 A. M., H. A. DeCoyer, superintendent. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Prof. S. F. Leighton. Christian Endeavor 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday 8 P. M. All cordially invited.

St. John's church, Third and Red Cross streets, Rev. W. E. Cox, rector—Holy Communion 7:30 A. M. Morning Prayer and sermon 11 A. M. Evening Prayer 6 P. M. All are cordially invited.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, corner Sixth and Market street—Services 11 A. M. Vesper service 8 P. M. Sunday School 10 A. M. Services conducted by Rev. R. L. Patterson, of Charlotte, N. C., both in English. All welcome.

St. James' church, Rev. W. H. Milton, D. D., rector—Morning Prayer and sermon at 11. Evening Prayer at 6. The rector is back from his vacation and will take charge of the services. A cordial welcome to all.

Grace M. E. church, corner Fourth and Grace streets, Rev. J. C. Wooten, pastor—At 9:45 A. M. Sunday School, M. F. Allen, superintendent; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. sermons by Rev. G. T. Vickers. You are cordially invited to worship with us.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church—Services today at 11 A. M. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Everyone invited.

Bladen Street Methodist church, Fifth and Bladen streets, Rev. W. L. Rexford, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor. Sunday School at 3:30 P. M., J. B. Taylor, Supt. Preaching service at 7:30 P. M. (Please notice the change from 8 to 7:30). Mid week prayer service Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. All are invited to these services. Visitors and strangers welcomed.

Fifth Street Methodist church, Nun and Fifth streets, Rev. G. T. Adams, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M., on the "Highway to a Peaceful Heart." The subject for the evening sermon will be, "What God Will Do for Those Who Love Him." The public cordially invited.

Trinity Methodist church, corner Ninth and Market streets, Rev. E. C. Sell, pastor—Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M., subject, "Prayer." Religious services at 3:30 P. M., subject, "Praise." Preaching at 8 P. M., subject, "Consecration." All the members are urged to attend. Strangers cordially invited.

Brooklyn Baptist church, Rev. J. A. Sullivan, pastor—Revival services beginning Sunday morning. Service will continue through the week. Rev. J. W. Ham, the noted evangelist, will preach. "Home Coming" will be celebrated in the Sunday School at 4 o'clock. The public will receive a cordial welcome to all services.

Real Estate Transfers.

Through the real estate agency of the A. W. Pate Company, yesterday, Dr. S. E. Koonce bought the Von Kampen property, on Castle, between Fourth and Fifth streets, for a consideration in the neighborhood of $6,200. Two two-story houses are located on the property. It is understood that Dr. Koonce purchased the property as an investment. The agency sold to D. N. Chadwick, Jr., two houses and lots in the rear of the property sold Dr. Koonce, the consideration being about $1,000.

Will Resume Meetings Again.

The Christian Association of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church will resume its work after Summer vacation with its regular monthly meeting this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Luther Memorial Building. It is of great importance that every member be present at this meeting. Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Charlotte, will be requested to deliver a short address at this meeting and especially the new members are urged to attend.

36-inch $1.00 black messaline, 85c, at Gaylord's opening. 2t.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amounts being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51. A Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service calls will be made, or telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams; bills rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union." But for advertisements, always call the Star office, No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

FINE INVESTMENT: an annual income of $360.00 can be had at a real bargain; this is a large store and dwelling; good tenant, on a lot 67x83 feet; call and let me quote you the price and location. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. se29-1t

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE HOME on North Fifth street for sale, lot 43x165, between Fifth street bridge and Princess street; the price is $3,250.00; call early and secure this rare bargain. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. se29-1t

AUDUBON LOT, 70x210, on Cherry Avenue, 210 feet from Boulevard, in a location where the very best people bought. Can be had if bought at once, for $450. See James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. se29-1t

COMPARE a Standard Accident and Disability policy with any sold, and if our premium is not the lowest and our policy the most liberal, we do not ask for your business. All we ask is the comparison. James Owen Reilly, Real Estate and Insurance. se29-1t

OR RENT—Three desirable connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, adjoining hot bath. One half block belt line. Call 'phone 877. se29-1t*

FOR SALE—Dwelling; reasonable price, easy installments. A. J. Marshall, Room 4, Odd Fellows' Building, 3rd and Princess. se29-1t*

FOR SALE—Large store and dwelling; cash or on time. Good business location. A. J. Marshall, Room 4, Odd Fellows' Building, 3rd and Princess. se29-1t*

MONEY TO LOAN on approved security. A. J. Marshall, Room 4, Odd Fellows' Bldg., Third and Princess. se29-1t*

ATTEND OUR SALE Oct. 1st. All day sale on. Canned goods, 10 per cent off regular price, for cash. Every cent you save is that much made. We have large supply of everything good to eat. Fresh meats, fruits, vegetables and groceries. Palace Market. 'Phone 72. se29-tf

FOR RENT — Nicely furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 202 Walnut street. se29-2t*

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for rent; all modern improvements, best location in the city; suitable for gentlemen. 'Phone 1097, or call at 3 P. O. Avenue. se29-1t

STRAYED—From 518 South Front street, large Jersey cow, crumpled horns, dark red, spig tail. Finder will be rewarded by notifying J. J. Darby. se29-6t

PROF. JOHNSON will tune and put your piano in perfect condition. 'Phone 1776, or leave orders. C. H. Keen and Co. "The Music Store." se29-3t*

MR. WINNIN R. DYSON recently opened business at 517 Walnut street. Dealer in country produce and fancy groceries. 'Phone orders promptly delivered. 'Phone 1814. se29-6t*

BOOKKEEPER WANTED — Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. Box 197, Wilmington, N. C. se29-4t

WANTED—To rent dwelling in city or suburbs. Answer at once. "A." care Star. se29-1t*

WANTED—Logger to contract to log a mill of 30,000 feet daily capacity. Address Box 488, City. se29-1t*

FURNISHED ROOM for rent. Ten minutes' walk from court house, in splendid neighborhood. Clean, quiet, desirable. Suitable for two persons. Jones, 314 Church street. se29-1t*

A GOOD CHANCE—A lot 70x200 in Audubon. Purchase price, $475. Now selling $525.00. You can make $50 on my equity. C. E. Gould, 'Phone 312, Fidelity Trust & Development Co. se29-1t

FOR RENT—Large front room, centrally located; all modern conveniences. Suitable for two young men. Address "Rooms 5," care Star. se29-2t*

WANTED — Two gentlemen or couple without children can secure good board in refined private family in nice residential section, half block from car. Front room, neat and comfortable; bath and 'phone. Address "H," care Star. se29-1t*

WANTED—Employment as day or night watchman and time-keeper, at large plant. Address "Watchman," 108 South Eighth street. se29-1t*

WANTED—Gentleman wants room in private family. State terms. Address "C. W." Box 544. se29-1t*

HANOVER BUILDING and Loan Association opens its 16th series Saturday, October 5th, at the office of Wilder & Metts, No. 207 Princess street. Limited to 500 shares; 25c. per share. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. 'Phone 162, or call at our office and secure your stock. Books open now. J. W. Yates, president; H. F. Wilder, sec'y and treas. se29-6t

FOR RENT—Nice large room and all conveniences; up-to-date. Will rent at once to a desirable party. Inquire 311 South Fifth street, second floor. se29-1t*

SALESMEN — Do you want $10 a day side line punch board deal? Snappiest ever sprung. American Pottery Co., St. Louis, Mo. se29-1t*

SALESMEN WANTED for country towns; $25 weekly salary and $5 per day allowed for expenses when travelling. Western Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo. se29-1t*

I WANT good agents to sell the fastest selling article that ever struck the country. Make $80 per month easy. Write Box 4, Palmetto, Fla. se29-1t*

WANTED—Ambitious young men to become traveling salesmen, and earn while they learn. Write for particulars. Bradstreet System, Rochester, N. Y. se29-1t*

CHOICE LOTS in Carolina Place. We have on our list a number of the best propositions in this beautiful suburb. Several of them really bargains. Your money invested in such property is as safe as if in the bank, and its earning power is vastly more. Ask Wilder & Metts. se29-1t

FOR RENT—One housekeeping and one bachelor apartment left in the Cape Fear. See M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate. se29-tf

FOR RENT—Within one block of Postoffice, two front rooms, furnished, with privilege of bath and telephone. Ladies preferred. References exchanged. Address "A." care Star. se29-1t*

FOR RENT — Two floors over People's Supply Co., suitable for offices, lodge room or manufacturing. Will be rented separately or as a whole. Long lease to right party; rates reasonable. See L. W. Moore, 123 Princess street. se29-1t

CAROLINA HEIGHTS—Corner lot, within block car line, 132x150. This is attractive place to live and you can get it at the right price. Telephone 332. L. W. Moore. se29-1t

CAROLINA HEIGHTS—That beautiful building site on Market street, between 19th and 20th, 100 feet front, 165 feet deep. It's a bargain for quick sale. L. W. Moore, 123 Princess street. se29-1t

FIVE ACRE FARM on Market street road, within one mile of city. It's a bargain. L. W. Moore, 123 Princess street. se29-1t

GARDEN CITY—The high class suburb that has made good. Few lots left; attractive prices; artesian water, electric lights, etc. Telephone 332. L. W. Moore, Real Estate. se29-1t

FOR GARDEN CITY, South Wilmington, Audubon, Winter Park, Carolina Place and Heights lots, cash or terms, see L. W. Moore, Real Estate. se29-1t

TEN ACRE FARMS on Castle Hayne road, good land, neighbors and conveniences; within 3 miles city. Cash or terms. See L. W. Moore, Telephone 332. se29-1t

FOR RENT—That large building now occupied by Sol. Bear & Co. winery, near river and on railroad. Splendid location for wholesale business. See L. W. Moore, 123 Princess street. se29-1t

WANTED—First class painters. Apply at Hatch & Denny's Monday morning; 222 Market street. se29-1t*

FOR RENT—Nice front room, suitable for two young men; modern conveniences; near A. C. L. general offices. Apply 116 Red Cross street. se29-1t*

FRUIT JARS—Ball's Mason; half car in stock at wholesale to offer. Burgaw Grocery & T. Co., Burgaw, N. C. se29-2t

TAKE STOCK—Third Series Carolina Building & Loan Association opens Saturday, Oct. 5th, 1912. Books now open at Secretary's office, 123 Princess street, telephone 332, E. T. Taylor, president; L. W. Moore, secretary. se29-1t

MOVING DAY—Call 'Phone No. 30, if you want your furniture handled right. C. H. Daniels & Co., 15 South Second street. se29-3t*

FOR SALE ON NUN street, six room house, all modern improvements; large lot, located in the best neighborhood, can be had for $3,500.00. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. se29-1t

ROOM FOR RENT—Large, airy, front, upstairs room for rent at 306 South Second street. Privilege of bath and telephone; price very reasonable. se29-1t

YOUNG MAN with references wanted to share apartment with two gentlemen. Close in; reasonable rent and desirable in every particular. Addres "Apartment," care Star. se29-1t

FOR SALE—81-2 acres of good land, located on Federal Point road, just beyond Sunset Park. Bargain if taken at once. For further information, address P. O. Box 449, Wilmington, N. C. se29-1t*

FARM FOR SALE—Five hundred acre farm near Wilmington, N. C., on newly built railroad, convenient to schools and churches, clay subsoil, forty acres under cultivation, three hundred acres that could be easily taken in, one hundred and sixty acres long leaf timber; six-room dwelling, tenant house and all necessary out buildings; fruit trees and grape arbors. Information address "H," P. O. Box 449, Wilmington, N. C. se29-1t*

I HAVE NOT left the city, nor am I going out of business, as reported. I am here to stay. Enough said. S. J. Hodgetts, 417 South Sixth street; 'phone 1317. The Expert Painter and Paper Hanger. se29-1t*

TO THE PUBLIC — If any of your plumbing work has been condemned, see D. L. T. Capps Plumbing Co. If you need any time on payments, call at the office. se26-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one 5-passenger, fully equipped, practically new, R. C. H. car, in perfect condition; run less than one thousand miles. Good reason for selling. Address "W. N. B.," care Star. se24-6t

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE—On October 10th I will open my wood yard at foot of Chestnut street, and can furnish all kinds of wood cut and split, or in 4-foot lengths. Prices to suit everybody's pocket. Oak, ash and pine. M. H. Croom. se-22-tf

THAT COMMODIOUS WHARF on the west side of the river, lying immediately south of the ferry—280 feet wide, extending back 570 feet deep, for rent, commencing first of October next. Will be put in thorough order. Apply to D. L. Gore, 128 North Water street. au 17-tf.

OFFICE FOR RENT—Adjoining the one now occupied by us at the foot of Princess street. Roger Moore's Sons & Co. se26-4t

WE HAVE FRESH BRAINS—Nice celery, cucumbers, cauliflower and lettuce. All kinds of choice fresh meats. Fresh eggs; very best block butter. Our sale on can goods is still going on. Palace Market. 'Phone 72. se26-tf

SHINGLES AND LATHS — Large stock on hand and can make prompt deliveries. Roger Moore's Sons & Co. se26-4t

WANTED—Salesman to work small country towns, selling line of fancy fruit ciders; $125 and expenses. Red Cross Company, Dept. A, St. Louis, Mo. se1,8,15,22,29-5t

MAKE CONTRACTS NOW for planting shade trees along new streets. Holland Nurseries, Castle Hayne, N. C. se8-su4t*

PARTIES HAVING watches or jewelry left with the late George Darden for repairs can get them by calling at 514 Chestnut street. If not called for in 30 days, they will be sold for repairs. H. L. Darden. se15-su3t

U. S. GOVERNMENT wants mail clerks, city mail carriers; $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. Examinations Nov 6th. Write for free sample questions. Coaching free. Franklin Institute, Dept 292 S., Rochester, N. Y. se15,22,29;oc6,13-5t*

BAGS WANTED —, Second-hand bags. Write for prices. Richmond Bag Co., Dept. 15, Richmond, Va. se13-e-su8t

WAKE UP! Spread out! Advertise! Multigraph imitation typewritten circulars; cheap as printing; better results. All classes typewriting and notary work. Harriss' Typewriting and Advertising Co., 114 Princess street; 'phone 708. del-tu,su,th-tf

FOR SALE NOW—One 50-H. P. Erie City boiler, one 16 by 12 Liddell engine, one hedge saw mill, one 48 edger and 20,000 capacity lath mill. Apply to Box 5, Wilmington, N. C. se28-6t

WANTED—Investment property. Something bringing $25 to $30 per month. North of Campbell street preferred. State monthly revenues, exact location and price desired. "M. L.," Box 194, City. se28-2t

NOTICE—I have been out of town on vacation. Will take charge of studio Monday and work will be delivered promptly. Lee Greer Studio, 116 Market street. se28-6t

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good, steady income, corresponding for newspapers. We suggest subjects. No experience required. Address Press Correspondence Bureau, Washington, D. C. au27,29; se1,4,8,11,15,18,22,25,29;oc2,6*

TIME IS COMING to think about planting roses. Over 50 varieties. Holland Nurseries, Castle Hayne, N. C. se 22-su-we-4t

SALESMAN—To call on the medical profession and represent old established trade. Good income guaranteed to successful man. P. O. Box 121, Philadelphia. se22,24,29-3t

FOR SALE—Two Carolina Place lots and two Carolina Heights lots. Fine location and excellent values. R. S. Motte, Fidelity Trust & Dev. Co., 14 Princess street. se24-tf

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—One 5-passenger E. M. F. 30 touring car, in perfect condition and fully equipped. Will exchange for smaller car, etc. Address "Exchange," care Star. se24-tf

WANTED—Salesman to sell lubricating oils, paints and specialties. Good, live wire can earn big money. Champion Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio. se28,sa4t

FOR QUICK SALE — Another car of mules and horses received yesterday. Guaranteed to be as represented. J. J. Darby, Front and Orange. se28-2w

WANTED — Two gentlemen can secure board in refined private family, in best residential section, on car line. Room large and very attractive; bath and 'phone. Address "Comfort," care Star. se27-3t

WANTED—Salesman for high-grade line ciders and vinegars. Exclusive or side line. Liberal commissions with weekly settlements. Fine opening for good man. References required. Burr Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va. se27-3t*

JUST ARRIVED—Another car load of R. C. H. automobiles; touring and roadsters. Pickard-Bleecker Automobile Co. on Third street. se17-tf

FOR RENT—From October 1st, store and cart house, corner Seventh and Market streets. An old established stand. One of the best in city. Apply to Eduard Ahrens, care Ahrens Bros. se6-tf

THE RURAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION will open the Twenty-First Series on Saturday, October 5th, 1912. Series limited to 1,000 shares. Books are open for subscriptions now. The easiest and most systematic way to save money, or to own your own home. Managed and directed by some of Wilmington's most successful young business men. R. C. DeRosset, president; James Owen Reilly, secretary and treasurer. se8-tf

COWELL'S SHAVING PARLOR, 21 Princess street. Delightful shower baths, good service and clean linen. We sell five bath tickets for $1.00 se11-1mo*

I WANT your chickens, eggs, N. C. meat and anything you may have to ship in the produce line. R. B. Moore, Wholesale Fruit and Produce, 112 N. Water Street. au25-tf

FOR SALE — Desirable home, Carolina Place. Price reasonable. Must sell at once. R. S. Motte, Fidelity Trust & Dev. Co., 14 Princess street. se24-tf

BARGAINS in a fine line of Trunks, Suit Cases and Hand Bags. Also in all kinds of unredeemed pledges. Save money and see Uncle Charles, 16 S. Front street. ja3-tf

MEN AND WOMEN wanted for Government positions; $80 a month. Write for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. 289, Rochester, N. Y. se11-1mo*

SUNSET PARK

Street Cars and Electric Lights Gas in 60 days for the first home builders In Sunset Park

Buy a Lot—NOW! for A Home or for An Investment.

The Fidelity Trust and Development Company

14 Princess 'Phone 312.

SUNSET PARK

Be On Time

If you would advance in the world. The boy or man who is often late is not wanted these days. To be sure of being on time a good watch is necessary and you can get one here at almost any price. And every watch is guaranteed no matter how little you pay for it.

We also do repairing.

A. O. Schuster

Jeweler.

104 North Front Street.

Masonic Temple, Sept. 29th, 1912.

WILMINGTON LODGE NO. 319, A. F. & A. M.

Emergent communication Monday night, Sept. 30th, 1912, at 8 o'clock P. M., for work in the Master's Degree.

A large attendance is desired. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

By order of the W. M.

se29-1t J. M. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at its flood,
Leads on to Fortune."
—Shakespeare.

We pay 4% on Savings Accounts.

The Atlantic Trust and Banking Company

SOUTHERN BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

Overland

1913

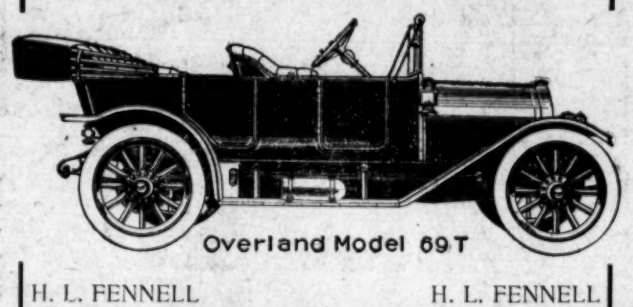
$985

The Best Buy in the Market

Self Starter
30 Horsepower
5 Passenger Touring Car
110 inch Wheel Base
Timken Bearings
Center Control
Remy Magneto
Warner Speedometer
Mohair Top and Boot
Clear Vision Wind Shield
Prestolite Tank

Automobile satisfaction demands the maximum of efficiency, service and economy. This is what we have incorporated in the Overland Model 69 T at $985. Under other nameplates you must pay $1,200 for a car of this description. We could not give it ourselves were we not to make 40,000 cars this year. You benefit through our quantity production.

The Wyllys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Overland Model 69T

H. L. FENNELL
Salesroom:
114 No. Second St.

H. L. FENNELL
Service Department:
114 No. Second St.

A Good Book and a Favorite Pipe

are less enjoyable if you have not a good light. Perhaps you don't know how much the quality of the light depends on the fixtures. Come and let us give you that knowledge. No matter whether you use gas or electricity, come and be shown. We have every tyle of fixture for either illuminant. Full line of electrical supplies.

J. O. BROCK,

123 Market Street.

The Latest Fall Millinery

Will be exhibited in a Large Variety, at our Millinery Parlors, beginning Tuesday, October 2nd.

French Millinery Shop,

110 North Front Street. Wilmington, N. C.

COOPER THIS
COOPER THAT!

ooooo

Cooper is lower on Flour.
Cooper is lower on Corn.
Cooper is lower on Oats.
Cooper is lower on Hay.
Cooper has new Tomatoes.
Cooper has new Flour.
Cooper prices are Correct.
Cooper has competent help.
Cooper acts promptly.
Call at Cooper's Store.

ooooo

W. B. Cooper Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

New Arrivals

50 Bbls. New Mullets
300 Bales New No. 1 Alfalfa Hay
600 Bales New No. 1 Timothy Hay
300 Sacks Rice Straw
300 Sacks Wheat Bran
200 Sacks Wheat Middlings
200 Sacks Corn Chops
250 Sacks C. S. Meal
2000 Sacks Salt
600 Fish Kegs
500 Boxes Job Tobacco

—ALSO—

carry a full line of Snuff, Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarettes and Canned goods, all of which will be sold on a close margin : : : : : :

J. W. BROOKS

Wholesale Grocer,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SECOND SECTION

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A. D. 1867

PAGES 9 TO 16

VOL. XCI—NO. 6. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1912. WHOLE NUMBER 13,129.

NEW SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES

Many Important Industrial Undertakings Reported from Dixie to This Week's Issue of Baltimore Manufacturers' Record

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Baltimore, Sept. 28.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

P. N. Anger, Shreveport, La., has plans for constructing paper manufacturing plant to cost about $3,000,000 and states that New York and English capital is interested ;his plans provide for the sulphate process, using yellow pine waste wood, for daily capacity of 200 tons of paper; plant to include buildings 1,116 feet long, 10,400 horsepower boilers, 18 digesters ,etc.

Florida Interurban Railway & Tunnel Co., Jacksonville, Fla., will incorporate with $2,000,000 capital stock and has plans to construct tunnels under St. John's river from Jacksonville to South Jacksonville and to build an electrical railway about 45 miles long from Jacksonville to Pablo Beach and St. Augustine.

Home Telephone Co., Jacksonville, Fla., was incorporated with $1,325,000 capital stock and has plans for operating 1,000 mile telephone system.

Maryland Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md., will expend more than $250,000 to rebuild and modernize iron furnace B, the improvements to include new stack, concrete bins, skip hoist, etc., contract has been awarded.

Louis Carr, of Asheville, N. C., and W. F. Decker, of Brevard, N. C., purchased 68,000-acre stumpage in three North Carolina counties at $816,000, this property being a portion of the Biltmore estate; they plan to cut the timber, without interferring with young growth, the estimate of the timber being 250,000,000 feet; they will construct a 15-mile railroad, build large mills, and probably develop waterpowers on upper waters of French Broad basin.

Southern Aluminum Co., Whitney, N. C., awarded contract for electrical machinery costing about $400,000 and is proceeding with its completion of the Whitney hydro-electric development on the Yadkin river; is also progressing with the construction of its aluminum works, the annual capacity of which will be 25,000 tons.

Kypadel Coal & Lumber Co., Lexington, Ky., was incorporated with $500,000 capital stock to acquire coal and timber land.

Gerard B. Lambert Co., Elaine, Ark., will buy and develop 20,000 acres of timber land in Phillips county; its plans include the construction of railroad, erection of mills, etc., and dividing the property into plantations after the timber has been cut; this company is capitalized at $200,000, with New York and Massachusetts capital interested.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Baltimore, Md., increased capital stock from $500,000 to $2,000,000 and plans to construct additional pipe lines and oil refineries in Maryland and other sections of the East.

Trion Company, Trion, Ga., will invest about $100,000 for village improvements and about $300,000 for new machinery and repairs to cotton mill.

Alabama Pipe & Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala., was organized with $30,000 capital stock to establish plant for manufacturing soil pipe and fittings; will operate 8 pipe floors and 15 fitting floors, pattern shop, machine shop, etc.

McWane Pipe Works, Lynchburg, Va., will build branch plant at Anniston, Ala.; will erect 235x115-foot steel building and other structures, installing machinery to include blower, cupolas, electric motors, etc.

VanBuren County, Tennessee, Coal Co., Austin, Texas, was incorporated with $1,000,000 capital stock and $650,000 bonds to develop 10,500 acres of coal land near Walling, Tenn., the daily capacity to be 1,500 to 2,000 tons of coal; plans include constructing 10-mile railroad, building coke ovens, etc.

National Lumber & Creosoting Co., Houston, Texas, began construction of creosoting plant costing from $150,000 to $175,000; will have 4 cylinders with daily capacity of 15 carloads, treating railroad construction materials and paving blocks.

United Fuel Co., Fayetteville, Ark., will develop coal land and plans a daily capacity of 3,000 tons, with a steam and electric driven equipment to cost about $150,000.

W. J. Gilmore, Birmingham, Ala., plans development of coal land near Tuscaloosa, daily capacity to be from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of coal.

Simplex Non-Refillable Stopper Co., Baltimore, Md., was incorporated with $150,000 capital stock to manufacture bottle stoppers.

Brent Lumber Co., Birmingham, Ala., was incorporated with $50,000 capital stock to manufacture lumber.

Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C., awarded contract for 5,000 spindles and 60 looms to add to present equipment.

Consolidated Bridge & Machine Co., Burlington, N. C., was incorporated with $125,000 capital stock.

K. O. Knudson, Clifton, Texas, is interested in organization of company to purchase and develop 25,000 acres of land near San Angelo, Texas; plans to divide 10,000 acres into alfalfa and orchard farms and to sub-irrigate 15,000 acres.

Turner Paper Co., Texarkana, Ark., was incorporated with $100,000 capital stock to manufacture and deal in paper.

Goldenrod Marble Co., Louisville, Ky., was incorporated with $50,000 capital stock to develop marble property.

Virginia Cold Storage Corporation, Staunton, Va., was incorporated with $75,000 capital stock to build cold storage warehouse of 200,000 cubic feet capacity.

Parrs Run Coal Co., Moundsville, W. Va., has incorporated with $100,000 capital stock to develop coal properties.

Partridge Hot Blast Smelter Co., of Knoxville, Tenn., plans construction of plant with steel buildings costing $50,000 for manufacture of smelting and cupola furnaces.

Singer Manufacturing Co., Cairo, Ill., purchased 65,000 acres of timber land near Tallulah, La., and will build large saw and veneer mills.

C. E. Wright & Co., Norfolk, Va., will erect $50,000 building containing 43,050 square feet of floor space and equip it with machinery for manufacturing vehicles, repairing automobiles, etc.

Lake Shore Oil Co., New Orleans, La., was incorporated with $250,000 capital stock to develop oil land.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Norfolk, Va., will build at Pinners Point terminals, an 800x80-foot freight warehouse and a passenger transfer shed and pier 500 feet long; building will be of wood on sub-structure of creosoted piles; approximate cost $100,000.

Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C., will build 280x140-foot two-story addition and reports state the company will add 10,000 spindles.

Liige Rotary Gas Engine Co., Washington, D. C., was incorporated with $250,000 capital stock.

Y. Allen Holman, Ozark, Ala., purchased 30,000 acres of cut-over pine land in Santa Rosa county, Florida, and Covington county, Alabama; he will divide this property into small farms for colonization.

W. L. Moody & Co., Galveston, Texas, will build compress and warehouse of reinforced concrete construction, to cost $250,000.

Peoples Ice Co., Wichita Falls, Texas, will build ice and cold storage plant to cost $100,000.

B. & O. IN NORFOLK

Freight Offices to be Established on October 1st—Agent

On October 1st th eBaltimore & Ohio Railroad will open freight offices in Norfolk and announcement is made that Edward S. King will be appointed Commercial Freight Agent in charge of the Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina territory. In thus strengthening its freight agencies in the South, the Baltimore & Ohio-Cincinnati, Hamliton and Dayton system will make a strong bid for the vast traffic originating in the southeastern States, which will be furnished an additional outlet to the principal markets by way of the Baltimore and Ohio and its connections. In addition it will facilitate the shipment of manufactured products and raw materials from the western, central and middle Atlantic States consigned to Virginia and the Carolinas.

In entering the territory, the Baltimore & Ohio is expected to get a good share of present traffic and develop new business through direct routes which will thus be established to new markets. Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina have made rapid advancement of recent years, keeping abreast with the general spirit of progressiveness so apparent in all Southern States. The three States mentioned furnish the markets of the country with an enormous quantity of cotton, lumber, naval stores, tobacco, peanuts and farm crops of all kinds, granite, limestone, cotton products, furniture and other manufactured articles. The industrial development which is constantly going on in the Virginia, North and South Carolina sections, leads the Baltimore & Ohio to enter the territory and make a bid for a share of the tonnage. Baltimore & Ohio shipments to and from the tritory will be handled by way of the railways in the territory to Potomac Yards, Washington, and by the steamship companies operating on Chesapeake Bay.

Edward S. King, who will go to Norfolk in cbarge of the Baltimore & Ohio freight offices in that territory, is an experienced traffic official and familiar with the territory which will be under his jurisdiction. Mr. King has been connected with the freight department of the Baltimore & Ohio for 25 years, having started as a clerk when a boy. After filling various clerical positions, Mr. King was promoted to traveling freight agent, in the Ohio territory, returning to Baltimore later as soliciting agent. His next promotion was to Commercial Freight Agent at Baltimore and he was afterwards transferred to Philadelphia in the same position. After nearly nine years in Philadelphia Mr. King became Division Freight Agent at Baltimore, filling this position for nearly five years. He is widely acquainted with shippers and manufacturers of the East. Mr. King will leave for Norfolk in a few days to make final arrangements for establishing the new office, which will be in the Seaboard Bank building.

NEW RIFLE-SIGHTING

Military Authorities and Big Game Hunters Much Interested

Military authorities and big game hunters are much interested in a new rifle-sighting system that is designed to eliminate the necessity for estimating distances and adjusting sights in long-range shooting.

Of the Remington negative angle system, as the invention is called, Sir George Greenhill, a noted English ballistical expert, said in a recent lecture: "The new system proves that since the origin of firearms our method of sighting in active service rifle firing has been wrong. The invention is likely to bring about a revolution in the art of shooting."

In brief, the system utilizes the well-known fact that the apparent size of an object decreases as the distance increases. The user of the negative angle sight is instructed to sight at a point the height of the object under it. If the arm were the army rifle and the target a man, the point of aiming would be about 5 feet 6 inches below the man's feet. With the regulation ammunition, as furnished for the army rifle, the negative angle system will insure hits on the man target at all ranges from 100 to 825 yards, which is an increase of about 300 yards over the range of the present battle sight.

At first it would appear that some trouble might be met in sighting. However, no difficulty whatever is found in aiming at a point 5 feet 6 inches below a man's feet, particularly as the man is conveniently on the spot to afford a gauge, very much like a foot rule photographed with another object to indicate comparative heights.

The new system is the invention of H. Ommundsen, an Englishman, who won the King's prize at a recent English national shoot, and who has been high up in the same contest on several other occasions.

That the system is applicable to all kinds of game shooting with a rifle is evident, as to do away with guessing at distances must inevitably help the hunter to increase his field averages.

At the tournament of the New Jersey State Rifle Association last week the negative angle system was given a rigid test and conclusively proved its value and utility.

American Public Health Association.

The American Public Health Association met this week in Washington. The Association is composed of the leading health officials of Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the United States. North Carolina was represented by Dr. R. H. Lewis, former secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health; Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary North Carolina State Board of Health; Dr. J. A. Ferrell, Assistant Secretary State Board of Health for Hookworm Disease; Col. J. L. Ludlow, Sanitary Engineer State Board of Health, Winston-Salem; Dr. L. B. McBrayer, Health Officer, Asheville; Warren H. Booker, Assistant Secretary State Board of Health, and Miss Mabel Massey, Clerk in Charge of Vital Statistics in the State Board of Health Office. North Carolina was honored by the appointment of Dr. W. S. Rankin, Chairman of the Section of Vital Statistics. Our State was the first in the South to pass a law requiring the registration of vital statistics, and, though the law relates only to towns of five hundred or more population, it has proven of inestimable value in estimating the health conditions existing in our towns. We now need a law requiring the registration of leaths in the entire State, so that the health authorities of a town may at any time know the exact condition of their town and direct their work accordingly.

The man who says that he had rather have smallpox than be vaccinated never had the smallpox.

Flies in the kitchen are more dangerous than rough-on-rats in the pantry.

Make your home smile at you. Visit the great Slaughtering Sale. Hopkins Furniture Co.

GREATEST BATTLESHIP FLEET

Naval Demonstration in New York Harbor—Women With Largest Fleet—Election Forecast. Strangest Farm.

Special Star Correspondence.)

New York, Sept. 28.—The greatest gathering of American warships yet attempted which will far exceed the collection of sea fighters that passed before Emperor William at the recent review of the German navy, is to take place here next month, and interest is already keen over the promised spectacle. Altogether 127 warships will be in line on the Hudson river. Of these 34 will be battleships, as compared to 22 taking part in the German review. Thirty-two of these will be first-class dreadnoughts, or all big gun ships, and the total number of 12-inch guns will be 148, or just 100 more than Germany was able to show. In addition, Uncle Sam's fleet will boast eight 13-inch guns. Aside from the battleships four armored cruisers, four cruisers, 21 special type vessels, six naval militia vessels, six colliers, 26 destroyers, 16 torpedo boats and 10 submarines will go to make up the enormous fighting fleet, while the crews will probably total over 25,000 men. The two biggest ships will be the Arkansas and the Wyoming, the newest battleships in the navy, of 26,000 tons each. What such a fleet could do to New York's famous sky line is a matter of much conjecture but one which is unlikely ever to be proven since experts hold that it would be impossible for a hostile fleet to gain entrance to the harbor. A single shell from each of the 156 big guns would be sufficient thoroughly to wreck downtown New York, while it would be a simple matter for the submarines to torpedo the subways and tubes under the river, all within a period of five minutes. In spite of this, however, New York is planning to make this war vessel show a greater gala occasion than ever.

* * *

That New York and not Chicago women have the largest feet and that they should be proud of it, is the statement now made. Moreover, it is made by a New York woman who

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

THE HOME BUILDER. THE RENT RECEIPT DESTROYER THE MONEY SAVER.

Carolina Building and Loan Association

OPENS ITS THIRD SERIES

Saturday, October 5th, 1912

Do you realize what Building and Loan Associations have done for

YOUR CITY YOUR COUNTY YOUR NEIGHBOR

And what they can do or you? If not, make a start in the THIRD SERIES of the CAROLINA, and enjoy the inevitable—SATISFACTORY results.

If so, increase your stock in the CAROLINA. Can subscribe any time next week, at Secretary's office, or see any of our directors.

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L. W .MOORE, Real Estate.

Stock in the CAROLINA means that you are Saving MONEY; you are Saving for the HOME; you are Paying for your HOME.

25c. PER WEEK PER SHARE MEANS $100 AT MATURITY.

Start Saturday, October 5th, and experience the easy, systematic way to Save. We have assisted others and can do the same for you.

Full inormation for the asking, by any Director, or

E. T. TAYLOR, President. GEO. O. GAYLORD, Vice-President. L. W. MOORE, Secretary.

TELEPHONE 332. 123 PRINCESS ST.

RESIDENCES INVESTMENTS FARMS

Truck Farms

A week ago mention was made of the valuable trucking land on Castle Hayne Road. Have sold several farms and have only a few left, which are splendidly located with market conditions first class. Telephones, Macadam Roads, near County Schools and only 2 7-10 miles from city, with TIP TOP SOIL. It is a Splendid Proposition for the Farmer or Investor. Only a few minutes ride.

Can show you Monday. It PAYS to be on TIME.

Residences

During the past few days Home Seekers have secured the "Home of My Own" through this office. We have listed with us a number of Desirable Homes that are UP TO NOW, and it will pay to tell you about them.

Investments

If you want a Good Proposition I have listed for a few days some very desirable Residence property that can be had at a price that means a Good Investment.

Suburban

Have both Homes and Vacant Property at Garden City, Carolina Heights, Carolina Place, South Wilmington, Audubon and Winter Park. Cash or Terms.

REAL ESTATE VALUES ARE ON THE INCREASE AROUND WILMINGTON. BUY NOW, AND GROW WITH THE CITY.

——IT PAYS TO TALK TO——

L. W. MOORE

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DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL ADVERTISING

SENATOR SIMMONS GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP AT CHARLOTTE SEPTEMBER 12TH

Stands on His Record and Appeals to Democracy For Vindication.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD

Declares He Will Resign if Democratic Senate Fails to Make Him Chairman of Finance Committee.

(Charlotte Observer.)

Standing proudly and squarely on his record forged by twelve years of service in the Senate of the United States and pledging himself if re elected to a career of continued fidelity to the interests of the people and to the programme of commercially upbuilding the Old North State, Hon. Furnifold McLendon Simmons last night opened his campaign for reelection by a speech to which 1,500 listened with rapt attention for three hours in the Academy of Music.

The occasion bristled with dramatic moments. Surrounded on the platform and in the audience by Democratic leaders from every township in the county and friends from a dozen surrounding towns and cities, faced by an audience of North Carolinians who had twice bestowed on him their highest honor and having come to give an accounting of his stewardship in the face of charges and accusations which aroused his indignation, the Senator spoke as perhaps he had never spoken before. Certainly the effort was one which gratified and delighted his admirers. Seldom has a speech in this city been more frequently interrupted by spontaneous outbreaks of cheering.

"These hands are clean," declared the Senator, in the middle of his speech, holding them aloft amid great applause. He declared that never in private or in public life had they touched a dishonest dollar.

The speaker had from the start the sympathy of his audience. During much of his address, he spoke ironically and the crowd was always responsive with laughter and applause. But none might gainsay the Senator's abiding and deep-seated earnestness. It throbbed in every succinct sentence. It burned in every naturally-rounded period. It blazed in every passionate avowal of his fidelity to the people and to Democratic principles, avowals to whose support he each time quoted from his record.

Makes Bold Challenge

The Senator took notice of the statements casting doubt on the probability of his being chosen chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate in the event that a Democratic Senate is elected.

"I am so absolutely, so supremely confident of the position which I occupy in the opinion of my colleagues, that I am going to make this statement, and I" stand by it," he said: "If a Democratic Senate is elected this Fall, and if I am re-elected (and I guess I will be), and I am not made chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and thus ex officio the majority leader, according to all the customs and precedents of the Senate, I will within twenty-four hours after that indignity is offered me, resign my seat," shouted Mr. Simmons, amid loud and continued cheering.

The Charlotte News said:

Stands on His Record

Referring to the charge that he has made a record that is undemocratic and that his record will defeat him for re-election to the Senate, Senator Simmons said: "I am not running from this record. I am not running on this record. I have made this record with an eye single to the best interests of the people who so signally honored me, and upon this record I stand."

There were many moments of dramatic interest in the address of the senior United States Senator last night, one coming when he closed his reference to the charge that he has made a fortune while a member of the Senate. "My countrymen," said the Senator, as he held his hands above his head, "these hands are clean. Not one penny has touched them which was secured dishonestly or dishonorably." And it was such occasions as this, together with his sledge-hammer blows delivered upon his adversaries whose action in this and other campaigns he severely criticised that brought the 1,500 people who crowded in the Acadamy of Music to their feet, wild with applause for their champion.

His Introduction

Senator Simmons was introduced to the Mecklenburg audience at 8:30 by Hon. Cameron Morrison, one of his campaign managers, in a few well-chosen words, during which he took occasion to express to the Senator the esteem in which he is held in this section. Mr. Morrison said:

"If he lives until March 4th, next, Woodrow Wilson will be inaugurated President of the United States and then the Congress, Democratic in both branches, the House under the leadership of the matchless Southern statesman, Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, and the Senate, if North Carolina does her duty in this contest, under the leadership of our own brilliant Senator, F. M. Simmons, will commence to write Democratic justice into the laws of the land. Congress is largely directed by five great committees in each House. Of those in the House the South now has the chairmanship of three, and from the way things are now progressing, unless precedent is shattered, the Democrats will ere long have the chairmanship of all five in the Senate. That on appropriations will be headed by that magnificent Democrat, Benj. Tillman, of South Carolina; the Judiciary by that staunch Democrite statesman from Texas, Senator Culberson; that on Foreign Affairs by that stalwart Democrat from Georgia, Senator Bacon, and that on Commerce by Senator Martin, who represents the Old Dominion so ably, and the greatest of all the great committees, that of Finance, by our own brilliant Senator, our guest tonight.

"My friends, it is unnecessary for me to introduce Senator Simmons to a North Carolina audience."

Senator Simmons Speaks

When Senator Simmons arose he was given a welcome which was all his friends could have wished. He was cheered to the echo and it was some minutes before he could begin his speech. In opening he took occasion to express his gratification at the welcome accorded him and declared that so long as he shall live it will occupy a prominent place in his memory.

Mr. Simmons then said:

In addition to the political issues of the campaign I shall discuss tonight questions connected with my candidacy for the Senate and my record.

Of course, I do not claim that during the twelve years I have been in the Senate I have made no mistakes, but upon my record as a whole I stand and confidently appeal to it. I am not running from it; I am running on it. I shall not discuss that record by way of defence or apology. I shall discuss it only that it may be understood, and to protect it against misrepresentation. I shall give such time to this as I may deem necessary, the balance of my time I shall give to the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and go where he may send me to make speeches in behalf of the Democratic party and ticket, both State and National.

Scorns to Defend His Democracy

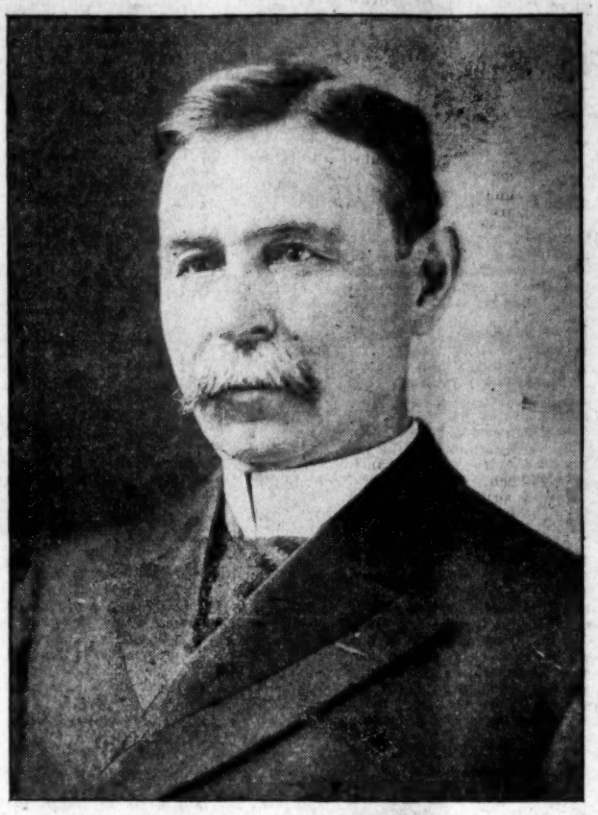
I said months ago in an interview which I gave to the papers of the State that whatever course I might pursue in this campaign with respect to any feature of it, my party friends might be assured that I would put the interests and the welfare of the Democratic party above and before my own ambition. In accordance with that declaration I wish now and here to say once for all I will enter into no joint debate with any Democrat. I shall make no invidious classifications or distinctions between men who are supporting the Democratic party and its candidates. I shall not attack the character or the official record of any Democrat holding high official position in this State or elsewhere. Least of all, I shall not attack any part of the organization or machinery of the Democratic party. I could do neither of these latter things without attacking the Democratic party itself, and will not attack the party which has so signally honored me, and whose further honors I seek.

I will engage in no joint debate in this contest; first, because I can conceive of nothing more demoralizing and more destructive of party harmony and success, present and future, than for three of the principal representatives of the party, speaking from the same platform, each to engage in assailing and seeking to discredit the record and the official conduct of the others. Second, because such a contest would inevitably degenerate into personalities and would bring upon the participants the just condemnation of all well wishers of the party.

I shall conduct this campaign according to my judgment, and that of my friends, of what is due to the party and the position I hold, and not to suit the plans and schemes of others, and I am not to be deflected from that purpose by braggadocio or bluster.

In the campaign of 1908 we had some sharp party contests over nominations for the State and Congressional tickets. But there was no bitterness; there was no rancor; there was no impeachment of party fealty, and there was no attack upon the character or motives of any candidate in those contests except only as to one. That one was the pure and knightly Craig, today the idol of North Carolina Democracy and by acclamation the head of the State Democratic ticket. Mr. Craig's Democracy, like mine, was first questioned only by hint, innuendo and insinuation; but soon from one end of the State to the other he was denounced as a Republican, unworthy of the confidence and support of the party, and in the face of overwhelming facts that horse remained seventeen feet high until he had safely landed his rider into office.

In the campaign this year there have been several sharp party contests over nominations both on the State and Congressional tickets, but there has been no bitterness, there has been no rancor, there has been no impeachment of Democracy nor impugnment of the character or motives of any of the candidates except only one. I am the victim this year as Craig was four years ago. The same



HON. F. M. SIMMONS.

cry that was raised against Craig then is raised against me now, both as to my Democracy and my loyalty to the people.

I will not defend my Democracy before a North Carolina audience. My record, as a Democrat, whatever it may be, was begun before I was twenty-one years of age and it is written in the history of North Carolina and in the Congressional Record and by that record, whether made here in North Carolina in the trying days of '98 and 1900 when we were fighting for home and civilization or in the Senate chamber and recorded in Congressional Record, I am willing to stand or fall. I leave to others to discuss the question of whether I am a Democrat or not, but looking backward for twenty years it seems to me that I have given more of my manhood life and time and energy and substance to the Democratic party than I have given to any other cause, not excepting my private interest.

I presume my Democracy will continue to be questioned as was Craig's as long as the exigencies of the present contest continue, but when the clashing interest and heat of that contest is over and the people have answered the charge with ballots those who have engaged in that cruel slander will, I am sure, be ashamed of it.

I presume when the exigencies of this campaign are over my character, which has been attacked, will be restored to me. I suppose the reputation I have made as an upright and honorable man during the 58 years I have lived among you, during the last 20 years of which I have been in the limelight of public scrutiny with a searchlight of Republican and Populist hatred prying into every nook and corner of my life, public and private, to find some fault in my armor without success, will be re-established, and that the shafts now being flung at me by some of those in my own party who seek to displace me from the Senate in the interest of another will lie broken and shattered at my feet.

It is not pleasant to lose one's character only temporarily and for a transient purpose, but when you have lost your character, though it be only for a fleeting purpose, you necessarily feel good when it is given back to you, and, my friends, I am going to feel good on the fifth of November, when the people of this State hand me, as they will, their certificate of endorsement, approval and vindication.

I am not excited about this contest. I have no fears. I entertain an abiding confidence and can wait very patiently until the fight of November.

His Fight Against Special Interests

I am charged, as was Craig four years ago, with being the tool of the trusts, the railroads and the special interests. It is true that I have not abused these interests by day and slept with them by night. But my record, every vote I have ever cast, and every speech I have ever made, shows that when the interests of the people have clashed with those of the railroads, the trusts, or special interests, I have been on the side of the people—not with lip service on the hustings alone, but with sledge-hammer blows and sledge-hammer votes, where votes and blows counted.

When the Aldrich financial bill to strengthen the hand of the great central banks was before the Senate, did I remain silent and content myself with voting against it? No. I was in the thickest of the fight, clashing swords with Aldrich and the stoutest of its champions.

When the Postal Savings Bank bill was under discussion I was found fighting for amendments requiring the small saving of the people—gathered in by these depositories to be kept in the community and loaned to the people for purposes of community development. When upon a flimsy constitutional pretext, against my earnest opposition, an amendment was adopted to transfer these deposits to the great financial centers, I threw away the speech I had prepared in favor of the bill, and with all the vigor I possessed denounced it as a betrayal of the people to serve the interest of the bondholders and the money kings, and I voted against the bill.

Always Voted for the People

I have never cast a vote for the railroads when their interest clashed with that of the people. I voted with their employes and against the railroads for the safety appliances act. I voted with their employes and against the railroads for the employer's liability act. I voted with their employes and against the railroads in opposition to the so-called workmen's compensation act, as did practically all Democrats. I voted against that bill, as did my Democratic colleagues, because it was a railroad and not a labor measure, as it pretended to be, because the compensation it allowed was ridiculously inadequate.

I have voted for every measure to enlarge the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission over railroads, the telegraph and the express companies. Two or three of the most energetic speeches I have made since I have been in the Senate were in favor of the enlargement of these powers.

Rail and Water Rates

Two years ago I voted to divorce the railroads from production so as to prevent them from engaging in competiton wtih their patrons and shippers.

Years ago I defied the lobby of the great trans-continental railroads in their effort to prevent the construction of the Panama canal, and I was one of the sixteen Democrats who voted for the treaty looking to the construction of the Panama canal, and only a few weeks ago, as one of the three conferees on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Panama canal bill, I united with Senator Bristow, a Republican insurgent, against our colleague on the Conference Committee, Senator Brandegee, and, overriding the Senate amendments to the House bill, united with two Democratic conferees on the part of the House, and re-wrote the provision in that bill with reference to railroad-owned ships, so as to prohibit any railroad owned vessel from passing through the canal or any other water of the United States after 1914, without the approval of the Inter State Commerce Commission based on a finding that the public interest would be subserved and competition not interfered with by a continuance of such ownership.

These great railroads had already made contracts for the construction of vessels to monopolize the Panama traffic and thus defeat the very purpose for whcih that canal was built, and against the most powerful railroad lobby that has ever hovered around the capitol, we not only frustrated their plans to control the canal, but we so wrote the law as to divorce the railroads from water transportation, to the end that the people may get the full benefit of the money they are spendnig on our rivers and harbors and of cheaper rates, both by water and by rail.

In its results this was the greatest piece of legislation in the last quarter of a century, and in my career in the Senate I have never done the people a greater service than I did in connection with this legislation ni conference. If during my twelve years in the Senate I had done but this one thing, I would feel that my labors in that body had been worth while.

American Labor and Immigration gration

There is another measure of great importance to the people of this State and country, especially to the farm and factory laborers, which was bitterly fought by the railroads, the great continental steamship companies and the great protected industries of the North and the East to which I have devoted much thought, much time, and much effort, and in connection with which I have antagonized these special interests and accomplished something, I hope, for the people.

I refer to the matter of the restriction of foreign immigration and the excluding from our shores the scum of the backward nations of the world.

Every year there are coming to this country from two to three hundred thousand foreigners who can neither read nor write; who come from the countries of the lowest wage scale of Southern and Eastern Europe; who are brought here by the great steamship companies, at the instance of the great railroads and the manufacturers of the North and East, to take the place on these railroads and in these factories of the American laboring man. They know nothing about our institutions; they do not seek, after they come here, to learn anything about them. They seggregate themselves from our people; they do not acquire our habits; they do not learn our language; they live upon what an American would starve on. Wherever they go they reduce the wage scale and standard of living, and as soon as they have acquired a few dollars they return to their old homes.

To keep out this undesirable horde, in 1906, I introduced in the Senate an amendment to the immigration bill of that year prescribing an illiteracy test, and after I had addressed the Senate in its behalf it was adopted; but in the House, through the influence of the steamship and railroad lobby, there was substituted for it an investigating commission. This year, after this commission had reported recommending the literacy test, another immigration bill was reported to the Senate, but with this test left out.

Upon the petition of thousands of farmers and laboring men, representing Farmers' Unions, the lodges of the Junoir Order United American Mechanics, Patroitic Sons of America, Locomotives Engineers, etc., I reintroduced that amendment durng the late session of Congress. In advocating this amendment I prescribed to the Senate over six hundred petitions from labor and farm organizations asking for its adoptoin by the Senate. It has not yet passed the House, but I believe before the present Congress terminates, on the fourth of March next, that measure will be a part of the law of the land, and this horde that is now flooding to our shores, displacing American labor from the railroads ahd the factories, reducing the scale of wage and the standard of living, will be effectually excluded from our shores.

If in this matter I was not leading a fight for the man who toils and labors against the special interests, then I do not understand the significance of it at all.

Against the Aldrich Bill

Out of the upwards of 3,000 items in the Payne-Aldrich bill I voted for only 13, when the bill was in the Committee of the Whole. Not one of these votes carried a protective duty; and all of these, except one, were to reduce Dingley rates about 35 per cent, that being about the average rate of reduction made in the Democratic schedule bills we Democrats have just passed; and when the bill was put on its passage in the Senate, I voted against the whole thing. Not only that, but I delivered against the bill a two-hour speech, every sentence of which is an indictment of the protective system and the iniquities, discriminations and injustices of its application as exemplified in that measure.

High Cost of Living

In the Summer of 1910, a year after the adoption of the Payne-Aldrich bill, and after I had cast the votes which my opponents say discredits my Democracy, the country became aroused over the high cost of living, and the Senate raised a great committee to inquire what was the cause of these high prices and especailly what connection the trusts and the tariff had with them; and I (who it is said was blacklisted by my associates because of my votes in 1909 on lumber, iron ore, etc.), was selected by the Democrats as the ranking minority member of that committee. When, late in the Summer that committee finished its work, it was understood that there was to be no report by either minority or majority until late in the Fall, but, to the surprise of the Democrats, on Thursday or Friday, I forget which, before we were to adjourn on Saturday, Senator Lodge, representing the majority, caused the majority report, seeking to exonerate the tariff and the trusts from responsibility for these high prices, to be placed on the desks of Senators.

The campaign of 1910, in which the trusts anr the tariff were the main issues, had already begun, and it was felt among Democrats that it was necessary that this report should be answered before Congress adjourned, and I was asked to make that answer. On Saturday, just before we adjourned, in the intense heat of the Senate Chamber, sick, nervous, and almost exhausted, I performed that duty. For an hour and a half I spoke, answering the specious argument of Lodge, the foremost champion of protection in the Senate, and showed that the tariff and the trusts were chiefly responsible for these high prices; and this speech, made upon these two vital questions, upon which it is alleged I was not then and am not now in sympathy with my party, at the request of my Democratic colleagues, was almost immediately thereafter copied, word for word, and published, from beginning to end, in the National Democratic Hand Book of that year and scattered broadcast over this land as an orthodox statement of the Democratic position on both the tariff and the trusts.

Here is proof of what my colleagues in the Senate, a year after the things for which I am impeached were done, thought of my position upon these questions, and what the National Democratic Executive Committee in charge of the campaign of 1910 thought of it.

Democracy's Definition of Progressive

It is said that I may be a fairly good Democrat but that I am not a progressive Democrat and that only a progressive should be nominated and elected this year to any office.

Well, what is a progressive in politics is a matter of definition, and we have several definitions this year. We have no definition of what is progressive in politics in the attitude of the Insurgent Republicans led by La Follette and Cummins; we have another definition of what is progressive in politics in the platform of the so-called Third Term or Bull Moose Party, and exemplified in the speeches of Colonel Roosevelt. And we have Democracy's definition of what is progressive in politis. The Baltimore platform is Demodrary's definition and chart of what is progressive, not only in things political but things material as well.

On the Democratic definition of what is progressive as contained in that platform I am willing to stand or fall. I challenge my accusers to point to one single measure in that platform which can by any stretch or strain be called progressive for which I have not stood and for I do not now stand.

There are some things some people hold to be progressive such as woman suffrage, the initiative, the referendum and the recall, and the denial of the right of the courts to declare legislation unconstitutional, but these things are not mentioned in the platform; neither is free lumber or reciprocity mentioned in that platform among the progressive things for which the Democratic party is standing. If you will name any supposed progressive measure I have not stood for and do not now stand for you will find that it is either not mentioned in the Baltimore platform or that it is condemned by that platform.

The Platform Programme of Progress

Of course, the basic progressive thought enunciated in the platform is the rule of the people; the mission and the duty of the Democratic party to wrest the control of the government from the hands of the favored few, where the Republican party has wrongfully placed it, and to restore it to the hands of the people where the constitution rightfully placed it.

Wisely and rightfully the platform puts and fixes the blame for the overthrow of popular government in this country upon the Republican party, and it recognizes that this prostitution of the constitution was accomplished through the instrumentalitics of the tariff and the trusts.

For these reasons, in the platform programme of progress, the tariff and the trusts are given foremost consideration. It makes clear the fact that the trusts must be eliminated, the tariff must be reduced to a system of taxation to raise the needed revenue to support the government, competition must be restored, and all men given an equal opportunity in the race for life. It draws a comparison between the Democratic and the Republican party's records on tariff revision and trust control since these two questions became acute and since both parties, in response to the demand of the people, promised to revise the one and curb the aggressions of the other, that comparison affording conclusive evidence that the people have nothing to hope for in this direction from the Republican party, and that they might with safety rely upon the Democratic party to do what they demand in this respect and what it has promised.

A brief statement of the history of the attitude of these two parties upon these questions during the last four years will show conclusively how accurately and truly the platform has analyzed the situation.

Republican Betrayal of the People

In 1908 both parties recognized the overwhelming demand of the people and promised a revision of the tariff, in that campaign the people, relying upon the Republican platform promise, continued it in power. As the promise had been made to the people who demanded a revision and not to the special interests who opposed a revision, the people had a right to expect a revision in their interest. In this expectation they were grievously disappointed. There was indeed a revision, but it was a revision not in the interest of those that bear the burdens of the tariff, but of those who reap its benefits.

By reason of this betrayal of the people by the Republican party in the so-called revision of 1909, the Payne-Aldrich bill became the paramount issue in the campaign of 1910, and upon that issue the Republican party was routed and the Democratic party put in control of the popular branch of the Congress. It was a clear mandate to the Democrats of the House to proceed at once to a revision of the tariff in the interest of the people. As a result the Democratic schedule tariff bills were speedily passed through the House, radically reducing duties where they were most excessive and oppressive, and in the Senate these bills, by a fortunate combination between the Democrats and the Insurgents, were also ratified and passed up to the President, who upon the flimsy pretext that his tariff board had not had time to consider them and to advise him what to do with respect to them, vetoed them; and by that act of the Republican party and its President the people of this country lost to the trusts annually several hundred millions of dollars.

Again, when Congress met in regular session last December, the Democratic House re-enacted these bills and sent them to the Senate. But unfortunately the alliance between the Democrats and the Insurgents had been broken, and the Insurgents would not co-operate with the Democrats, and for a time it seemed that nothing could be done.

Simmons Asked to Lead the Fight

When the country had lost hope and the prediction was freely made, inside and outside of Congress, that there could be no action by the Senate on these bills, I was asked by my colleagues to take charge and lead in this fight.

I recognized the difficulty and the responsibility, just as I did when in '98 I was asked to take charge of the white man's fight in this State. We were then confronted by a fusion majority of 40,000; our people were in despair; but I said to the committee when I took charge, "That wall has got to be battered down and shall be battered down, and the white people of this State restored to its control." So, likewise, when I took charge of these tariff bills, I took charge with the determination that something should be done, if it were in the range of human possibility. For weeks I worked quietly, trying to restore amity and co-operation between the the Democrats and the Insurgents; and when that was accomplished, and it was announced that we were ready to vote and that we had enough votes, there was great rejoicing among the Democrats in the Senate and the country and there was consternation among the standpat Republicans. The day came. We lost no Democratic votes except upon one bill; and we had enough Insurgent votes, and the bills went to conference.

His Success

But by reason of the fact that the Insurgents, while voting with us on the main issues, had in co-operation with the Regular Republicans placed upon the bills certain amendments objectionable to the Democrats, these bills apparently went to sleep in conference and the country again lost hope; but, my friends, I did not. I went again to work more diligently, if possible, than before, trying to broaden the alliance between the Democrats and the Insurgents, and to get their help to take these obnoxious amendments from such of these bills as were typical of Democratic purpose and as would best illustrate our position on tariff reform. This work was done with the sanction of the Democratic Steering Committee and with the help of Senator Martin, chairman of that committee, and when it was accomplished it was ratified by the Democratic caucus amid great rejoicing among the Democrats and consternation among the Republicans. Both Houses ratified the action of the conference in removing these amendments, and we sent the metal and wool bills to the President, who again vetoed them, assigning as the reason, in the one case that his tariff board had not yet had time to report and advise him, and in the other case that the bill did not conform to the report of that bob-tailed commission.

A mere recital of the facts illustrates strikingly; first, that there is no hope of tariff relief from the Republican party. Secondly, that the Democratic party can be safely trusted to carry out their pledges.

My part in this tariff programme is written in the Congressional Record. It is known to the country. There may be in this State those who for political reasons find fault; but I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that all of my colleagues in the Senate approve, all of them commend, all of them praise, and what is equally gratifying to me, is their verdict that from beginning to end no mistakes had been made and no opportunity to further the cause of tariff reform had been lost. The good book says, "By their fruits ye shall know them." The Master commended those who did the work of righteousness and not the Pharisee who said, "I thank Thee, O Lord, I am not like other men." I am not running my campaign on promises, I am running it on my accomplishments.

Simmons the Tariff Leader

In all these tariff measures in last session I was the Democratic leader without objection from any Senator.

When it was announced in North Carolina during the last session of Congress that upon the retirement of Senator Bailey, who was the ranking minority member on the Finance Committee, I would become the ranking member of that great committee, and be in charge of tariff legislation, my adversaries said that would never happen; and that the Democrats on the Finance Committee would never consent to my leadership in the management of tariff legislation.

Well, the thing happened. I became the leader and the undisputed leader and manager. The result was a success which nobody in Congress nor in the country had anticipated. The result was not only the passage of these bills through the Senate, but the unification of the Democratic party upon this question and to an extent that not a Democratic vote was lost except on one bill.

But despite all this, in order to discredit me, my detractors who said my colleagues on the committee would never consent to my management of these tariff bills are now saying that if the next Senate is Democratic I will not be appointed chairman of the Finance Committee; they are saying that these very men on the committee—the men who consented to and did not dispute my leadership on these questions in the last Congress, and who loyally followed and helped me, will not vote for me as chairman of that committee.

The members of the Finance Committee are not appointed by that committee. They are appointed by the Steering Committee, and the Steering Committee is appointed by the caucus. Senator Martin is the chairman of the caucus and chairman of the Steering Committee. Before he was appointed to either of these positions he had been assailed from the very sources that I am now assailed and for the very reason that I am now assailed because he had voted just as I did in 1909.

His Pledge to Resign.

I make this prediction here and now, that if the next Senate is Democratic, there will be no wrangling there—there will be no classification of Senate Democrats into progressive and conservatives—but it will be a united body of earnest Democrats seeking to carry out the platform promises of the party and to uphold the hands of our great leader and President, Woodrow Wilson. To those who deny that I will be chairman of the Finance Committee, and I have only heard it denied in North Carolina, I want to say here and now, that I am so sure of my position, so sure of the estimate of my colleagues as to my information and knowledge upon these questions and of my loyalty to my party and its principles, that if I am re-elected to the Senate, and I guess I will be, and that body is Democratic, and I believe it will be, if I am not made chairman of the Finance Committee, according to the unbroken precedent and usages of the Senate I will within twenty-four hours after that indignity is put upon me resign my seat in that body.

The Republicans and the Trusts.

The Republican party's dealings with the trust evil has been on a par with its dealings with the tariff evil.

Abraham Lincoln said shortly after the war that the next great crisis in the life of this Nation would come, not through war, but through the overweening influence of corporate wealth. Lincoln did not refer to legitimate business corporations, but to corporations that would seek and secure special favors from the government; corporations which would use these special favors to establish monopolies, suppress competition and fix the price which the people pay for their products, and which would, in turn, use the influence and power thus acquired to control legislation and to protect and perpetuate their control of the people's markets.

Nearly 10,000 of these corporations have come into existence under the Republican party since the passage of the Dingley Act; most of them during the administrations of Roosevelt and of Taft. They today absolutely control the markets of the country. They have destroyed competition in the price of the things they buy from and sell to the people.

The Baltimore platform recognizes

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

SENATOR SIMMONS GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP AT CHARLOTTE SEPTEMBER 12TH

(Continued from Page Ten.)

the fact that the great problem of this country today is how to restore the competition and open the door of opportunity to the people. It recognises the fact that competition has been destroyed by the trusts through the tariff. It recognizes the fact that the only way to restore competition is to squeeze out of the tariff the element of bounty the Republican party has injected into it, and eliminate the trusts which have thus been brought into existence.

The Republican party will neither repeal the laws which have created the trusts nor enforce the laws which have been provided for their punishment and dissolution. That party has trifled with the trust question just as it has trifled with the tariff question. Under Roosevelt and under Taft suits have been brought and convictions and decrees have been secured here and there, now and then, but they have all come to naught so far as practical results are concerned. Where there has been conviction the criminals have been let off with petty fines, and where there have been verdicts they have been compromised so as to throw away the fruits of victory and strengthen, rather than weaken the hands of the offenders.

My countrymen, does it need argument to show that if we are to have relief from the tariff and the trusts we have got to get it, not through the Republican party, but through the Democratic party.

Wilson, the Next President.

As sure as November the fifth comes, Wilson will be the next President of the United States. One of the chief reasons why I want to go back to the Senate is that I may be there to uphold his hands and to help him in his great work of restoring to the people the control of their government, in restoring competition in this country, in giving every man an equal chance in the race of life and in making this government what Jefferson and Madison and the fathers intended it should be—a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

Other Progressive Measures.

The next great progressive measure declared for by the platform is the income tax. I have not only supported an income tax once, but many times—every time it has been before the Senate—every time I have had an opportunity to vote for it. By the way, my vote for the income tax—to make wealth pay its part of the burdens of taxation is one of the 13 votes for which I am denounced, and for no other reason than that Aldrich voted for it. Also, I voted for a tax on corporations—to make them pay their part of the burdens of the government—and that is another one of the 13 votes for which I am denounced, and for the reason that Aldrich voted for it also.

I want to say here and now that I do not vote against a good measure in the interest of the people because somebody else, some Republican it may be, also votes for it; I do not vote for a bad measure, a measure against the interest of the people because some obnoxious person voted against it. It has been the rule of my life, and as long as I stay in public life it shall be my rule, to vote for a measure because I think it is a good one for the people or against it because I think it bad for the people, and not to vote for it because somebody else votes against it, or against it because somebody else votes for it. If the people of North Carolina want their Senator to vote against a good thing because the Republicans vote for it, or to vote for a bad thing because the Republicans vote against it, then I say, to them, they will have to send somebody else to the Senate to do that job.

The next great progressive measure advocated by the platform is the election of United States Senators by the people. I have not only advocated the election of Senators by the people, but as a Senator I voted for it—not once but every time I have had the chance and we have voted on it several times. Pending the adoption of this amendment by the people, the platform declares for primary elections. I have not only supported this progressive demand of the platform, but I have twice agreed to submit my candidacy to a ballot primary of Democrats. Did you know my friends that I stand today the only North Carolina Senator who was ever elected to the Senate by a ballot primary?

The next great progressive measure for which the platform declares is the limitation and publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures. As a Senator I not only voted for the law now on the statute books for these purposes, but I have entered into an agreement to publish in the North Carolina papers, both before and after the election, an itemized statement of my expenses in this campaign.

No Interest Financing His Campaign.

It has been intimated, not charged, that the lumber people are financing my campaign. The suggestion is a slander without a circumstance of fact to support it. The truth is my campaign is getting but little financing from any source. A few of my friends in North Carolina have sent small contributions, I am told, to my manager. I do not know how much nor who has sent these contributions, but the amounts contributed separately and in the aggregate have been small, and I want to say here and now that personally I have never received anything from any lumber association or lumbermen by way of campaign contribution or otherwise this year or at any other time, and the intimation that I have I brand as utterly untrue and unfounded.

My campaign is being run on the most economical basis. Practically all the money that I have invested in it I have borrowed upon the endorsement of my friends and turned over to my manager.

Progressive Material Development.

These are the progressive political measures for which the platform declares. The other part of the progressive programme outlined in its relates to the development of the material resources of the country. It commits the party to liberal appropriations by the Federal government for the improvement of our inland waterways, the conservation of our forests, the protection of our water power, the improvement and maintenance of our postal roads, the extension of the rural free delivery system and the establishment of a parcels post system. Is it not a magnificent programme of practical progressiveness. I am proud to say that there is not a single thing enumerated in that great programme of development that I have not stood for, worked for and voted for. In all of these things I have been deeply interested ever since I have been in Congress. Years ago I introduced and secured its passage through the Senate as an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill, a provision for a rural parcels post system.

Long before the Baltimore Convention met, in my literature and in various letters to farmers of the State who wrote me about these subjects, I declared for a general parcels post, and with my support and my vote both are now a part of the law of the land. I am glad that a parcels post system, known as the zone system—has finally been worked out—a system which will be reasonably satisfactory to the farmers and at the same time protect the local merchant against the mail order houses.

God has showered His blessings and benefactions with a bounteous hand on the people of North Carolina.

At one end of the State is the ocean with its inexhaustible food supply and its hundreds of unmonopolized tracks connecting us with all the nations of the earth. Lying hard by, or emptying into it, we have the most magnificent system of inland waterways that my eyes have ever beheld, and as a member of the National Waterways Commission, I have seen nearly all the waterways of this country and of Europe.

The Piedmont section of the State is the situs of a waterpower which if fully developed will generate power sufficient to turn the machinery of all the factories, not only of North Carolina, but of the nation. This water power is one of our greatest natural assets—an asset upon which depends our future industrial progress and development.

At the other end of the State lies the Blue Ridge Mountains, more beautiful than the Rockies, grander than the Alps and the Appenines, which have for centuries been celebrated in story and in song.

The development of these great resources is the work that lies before us. As a State we are doing all we can to this end, but we have neither the constitutional power nor the money to do all that is necessary to be done to develop them to their fullest extent. The Federal government alone possesses that power and the means, and upon it rests the duty.

Waterways.

What has the government done and what is it doing to help us develop and conserve these great resources? With the help of the government Southport and Wilmington have become great seaports. With the help of the government we will soon have deep water transportation to Fayetteville, located in the very heart of the State. With the help of the government we are unbottling our great sound system of waterways, with its rivers ramifying the very heart of the State, comprising 2,500 miles of navigable water and connecting them by a 12-foot channel with the ocean at Beaufort and Norfolk, and making them available for inter-State and international as well as local and neighborhood traffic. With the aid of the government we are getting ready to build a harbor of refuge at Cape Lookout, which may develop into one of the greatest commercial harbors of the Atlantic seaboard.

For a long time we did not get our part of the money the government was spending on rivers and harbors. For over six years I have been a member of the Committee on Commerce having these appropriations in charge. I have not been asleep. We are getting our share now and so long as I am on that committee and in the Senate I promise you we are going to get our share or there is going to be a row. In the last river and harbor bill out of a total appropriation of about $34,000,000, leaving out levee work on the Mississippi, we got a million, four hundred thousand. In the Senate out of about $6,000,000 added to the House bill, North Carolina got $700,000. I repeat we are now getting what is coming to us—and making up for last time.

Nearly 12 years ago Senator Pritchard and myself began the fight for government aid to protect the watersheds of our mountains and rivers and the waterpower of the Piedmont section. When Senator Overman came in we renewed the fight, but for long years Cannon was the Czar of the House and, though we twice sent the bill to the House, he throttled it. Finally, after he was dethroned, we passed it again through the Senate, I had the honor of saying the last words in its behalf, in reply to a powerful assault upon it by Ohio's great Senator, Theodore Burton. It is now the law of the land. The watersheds of our mountain rivers will be protected against deforestation, and torrential floods will be controlled and the waterpower of our mountain and Piedmont region will be preserved for our children and their children's children.

For these purposes in the last few years millions have been appropriated by the Federal government, and projects have been adopted which will involve the appropriation of about $8,000,000 more. For what is the government spending this money in North Carolina? Is it not for the purpose of rightfully helping us develop our God-given resources—our great natural assets? Do you want these appropriations to continue, or do you want them to stop?

Roads.

But this is not all. The government is now getting ready to begin the work of aiding in the improvement of the farmers' dirt roads. In June, 1911, I introduced in the Senate a bill for this purpose, and delivered in its behalf a speech which was published in nearly all the good road journals throughout the country. That bill is now the law of the land. It is a beginning, and only a beginning, but it follows, as I explained when I introduced it, the line of precedents pursued by the government when it inaugurated the rural free delivery system and the parcels post system. The first appropriation for the R. F. D. service was only $20,000. It is now about $47,000,000. The particular plan written in my amendment may not be ultimately adopted, but it is certain that some comprehensive plan of general application will be adopted, and in a few years the government will be laying down $1 for every $2 contributed by the local communities for the development of our more than a million miles of postal roads, 900,000 miles of which are the ordinary dirt road.

And why should not the government help to improve and maintain these roads? They were built by the farmers with his money or the sweat of his brow. He maintains them at his own expense. They have cost the government nothing. The government is using them every day in the year except Sunday and holidays. If they are put in good condition the cost of the postal service will be reduced nearly, if not quite, to the extent of the contribution, and there will be a saving in the cost of transporting that part of the farmers' products which he does not consume, according to the estimate of the Agricultural Department, $300,000,000, which amount will be divided between the farmer and the consumer, and the cost of living will thereby be reduced just as effectually as it is reduced by the cheapening of railroad rates. The government is interested; a great public purpose will be subserved.

The government is now using the railroads to carry the mails, but it pays for that use, and pays a big price. It pays a rate based upon the cost of original construction and maintenance as well as the cost of operation of these roads. It is helping to maintain these railroads. Why should it not help the farmers to maintain their roads which it is using for the same public purpose. The government has no more right to appropriate the farmers' roads for a public purpose without just compensation than it has to appropriate the railroads for a public purpose without just compensation.

Efforts to Aid Agriculture.

The government since the war has spent millions upon millions of dollars by way of land grants and otherwise to aid in railroad construction. The States, counties, cities and towns have contributed millions by way of donation to help build these railroads. The government has taxed the people, not millions, but billions of dollars to help build up our manufacturing industries. But it has done little to help in the development of our agriculture. It has done something in the way of aiding the farmer by way of instruction and demonstraation work and in helping him to overcome the diseases and stamp out the enemies of plant life but that is about all.

When I was in Europe three years ago I discovered that our manufacturing was equal to that of any European country; I discovered that we had the best railroad system in the world; but I discovered also that in agriculture, and especially road construction, we were 50 years behind the advanced nations of the world.

I did not see a single mile of road in all Europe which was not macadamized. I found that while their agricultural lands were no better than ours they were producing many times more than ours. Why, while I was in Hungary, at Budapest, I visited the Agricultural Department, and I was surprised to find that it was far superior to that of our own country, and I was gratified to find that in that department there was a record of practically every farm in the empire, and that the department throughout the whole year was in close touch with the owners of all these farms.

These things brought home to me the thought that if our own country had done for the farmer what these countries have done for him, if it had done for him what it has done for our railroads and our manufacturing interests, that today instead of being behind Europe in agriculture we would be abreast of Europe in this as we are ahead of it in railroading and manufacturing, and I came back more intent than ever to lend my best efforts to help the government in its work of aiding the farmer, and I have felt that we could not begin better than in the matter of helping him improve his roads.

Do the farmers of North Carolina want the government to aid them in improving and keeping in repair the roads which it is using and helping to tear up, or do they think the appropriations for this work are graft and a waste of the people's money?

These are the progressive things declared for in the Democratic platform which makes for the material development of our State. I have stood for and worked for all of them. I have voted for all of them, I have led the fight for some of them, and I await with confidence the judgment of the farmers of this State upon my efforts in this behalf.

Has Never Traded Votes.

When my friends, early in this campaign, claimed credit for me on account of the appropritioans I had secured from the government to help the people of this State develop, conserve and utilize their great natural resources, my success in this regard was stigmatized as a species of petty graft. It was characterized as "pulling the leg" of the government. It was denounced as useless waste and extravagance of the people's money and I was branded as a pork-barrel statesman. When the voice of the people speaking through the press repudiated these suggestions, intimations and arguments, when they let it be plainly understood that they approved—yea, when the press made the pertinent inquiry whether by this kind of attack and this kind of literature, it was meant that if I was succeeded in the Senate by the friend and candidate of my accusers his weight and influence would be thrown against these appropriations and against government aid in helping, in the development of these natural resources—the character of these attacks was changed; and it was first hinted, and then openly proclaimed, that I had secured these things by unsavory dickers and unholy trafficing in votes. That suggestion I likewise brand as not only false, but unworthy of those who have published it.

The vote of a Senator is a sacred thing. It is the only way by which he executes the will of the people. I want to say that as your Senator I have never at any time traded or trafficked in votes. Whatever I have secured for North Carolina in the way of appropriations for rivers and harbors and for public buildings and other things, I have secured because North Carolina was entitled to them and by presenting, with energy it is true, but truthfully, her claim to what she has gotten, and I challenge any man to say that I have gotten one single dollar of public money for North Carolina that she was not entitled to or by any method that was not honorable, open and above board.

In the Senate I have fought for the people of North Carolina with all my might, and all my heart and all my soul—just as I fought for them in the State in the trying days of 1898 and 1900; and in the Senate I have fought openly and honoraably as I did in the State. I have not there, as I have not here, in the past or in the present, resorted to doubtful or devious methods.

Lumber Vote.

It was charged that when I voted for a 7 per cent. duty on lumber, I voted for protection. That is false. I voted for justice for the next to the largest industry of any State against an outrageous sectional discrimination in favor of New England and the Prairie States. The duty on lumber for which I voted will not more than recoup the lumbermen for the heavy tariff charges imposed upon him by the Payne-Aldrich bill, on the axe and the saw with which he fells the log, on the rails and the engine with which he hauls it to the mill, on the engine and machinery with which he converts it into board, and the tin and sheet iron with which he dries these boards. Upon every principle of justice in tariff taxation, as applied by both parties, he is entitled to this offset against these heavy tariff cost charges against his product. If in voting for a 7 per cent. duty on lumber I was voting for protection, then, the whole Democratic party—every Democrat in the Senate and in the House—in voting for an average duty of 22 per cent. on iron and steel and the manufactures thereof—plows, hoes, machinery, cutlery, etc.—was also voting for protection. The truth is, neither of these votes was a vote for protection. Both of them were revenue duties, but the duty I am criticised for voting for was a much lower revenue duty than the one we all voted for.

My accusers charge that when I voted against putting lumber on the free list, as did practically all the Southern Democrats in the Senate, I was voting against the platform of 1908. That platform not only demanded that lumber be put on the free list, but it also demanded, and in the same section, that trust controlled products be put on the free list. If those declarations are to be taken literally, and not as I and others contend as a part of a generel platforma tariff programme, then the whole Democratic party in the House and the Senate in voting to put an average duty of 22 per cent. on steel and iron and its manufactures, products admittedly controlled by a trust, chiefly by J. Pierpont Morgan's great billion dollar trust, also voted against the platform. From this conclusion there can be no escape. Neither were votes against the platform in accordance with its proper interpretation.

Iron Ore.

I am also charged also with voting for protection when I voted for a tariff of less than 10 per cent. on iron ore Iron ore is raw material of the trusts. Has anybody in this vast audience ever bought a pound of iron ore? The trusts and not the people buy iron ore. The things that the people buy are the things that the trusts make out of iron ore, such as cutlery, and machinery and various other products of the trust. Upon these products of iron and steel which the people buy, in the Democratic metal bill which we have just passed, as I said before, we imposed an average tariff of 22 per cent. If the 10 per cent. duty which I voted for when we were framing the bill under Republican auspices applying the protective system, is a protective duty, then the 22 per cent. duty which all we Democrats in Congress have just voted for on the things which the trusts make and sell to the people is not only a protective duty, but a protective duty more than twice as high as the one for which I voted.

The truth is that neither of these duties was a protective duty. They were both revenue duties; but the one for which I am criticised was a lower revenue duty than the one for which we all voted.

Coal.

It is charged that I voted for a duty of 15 per cent. on coal. Every tariff tyro knows that the price of coal depends almost entirely upon the cost of transportation; that the only coal imported into this country is sold in New England, a little near the Canadian border, and to a small strip of country on the Pacific coast; that on account of freight charges, were coal absolutely free, no foreign coal could be sold in the South, and that any duty which we may place on coal, whether little or much, would not affect the price of coal in North Carolina.

I did not see, and I do not see now, any reason why the New England manufacturers should have everything they buy free of duty, while what they sell us is protected by the high Payne-Aldrich rates on their products.

Cotton-Seed Oil.

It was said early in the campaign that I was in favor of a duty on cotton-seed oil. Later the charge was made in the eastern part of the State at least, that I had put a duty on cotton-seed oil, and that as a result cotton seed was selling for half this year for what it brought last year. Some people down there were actually figuring out how much they had lost as a result of the duty they said I had put on cotton-seed oil. I did not vote for a duty on cotton-seed oil and there is no duty on it—cotton-seed oil is on the free list.

Now what I did do with reference to this matter is this: When this article was reached Aldrich proposed as it was a Southern product to permit the Southern Senators to have their way about it and let it go on the free list if they so desired. It was in keeping with his general policy and with New England's general policy; he would have been glad and New England would have been glad to put lumber, iron ore and coal and cotton-seed oil and everything else the South produces on the free list in the interest of higher protection for the finished products of the factories of New England and the North if it could be done without too great inconsistency; so he said to the Southern Senators, "you may put cotton seed oil on the free list if you like." I was not deceived as to his purpose, and I said the Dingley duty on cotton-seed oil was too high, and it ought to be reduced, but I doubted whether it should be put on the free list. I am not now able to see how putting cotton-seed oil on the free list is going to affect beneficially the price of cotton seed. If cotton seed oil from abroad is admitted free of duty and as a result one-fifth, one-fourth or one-third of the oil consumed in this country is made abroad of foreign seed will it not to that extent curtail the demand for American cotton seed and does not the demand for cotton seed like the demand for anything else largely affect the price?

Monozite.

It is said that I was in favor of a duty on monozite sand. Who here in North Carolina consumes monozite sand? It is a material produced to some extent in North Carolina, but produced chiefly abroad. It is the raw material of one of the biggest trusts in this country—the General Electric Company. They use it in making fixtures connected with gas lights. I can see no reason why this trust should be relieved of its part of the taxes to support the government.

Building Material.

It is charged that I voted against putting building material, carpenters' tools, etc., on the free list. Senator Johnston, of Alabama, offered an amendment to put certain building materials on the free list, including in it a provision to put lumber on the free list. I was opposed to putting lumber on the free list unless iron and steel and machinery which constituted such a heavy charge in the manufacture of lumber were also put on the free list so that the lumberman might have an offset against these heavy tariff charges the Payne-Aldrich bill required him to pay; and I said to Senator Johnston if he would add steel and iron, etc., to his amendment I would be glad to support it. He declined to do it, and I did not vote for it; but why do not my opponents tell the whole truth?

They have seen Senate Document No. 153, giving the record votes of Senators upon every amendment to the Payne-Aldrich bill. If they will turn to page 7 of that document or page 2129 of the Congressional Record, they will see that 10 days before that Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, offered to paragraph 118 of the Payne-Aldrich bill an amendment for which I voted, in term as follows:

Notwithstanding anything in this bill contained, trace chains, log chains lock chains, plows, plow stocks, plow handles, plow beams, colters, singletrees, clevises, clevis pins, lap rings, backbands, bellybands, hames, hame strings, bridles, halters, plow lines, hooks and cuffs for singletrees or doubletrees, axes, axe helves, hoes, hoe helves, hatchets, hatchet helves, hammers, hammer handles, horseshoes, horseshoe nails, spades, shovels, saws, squares, rakes, nails, tacks staples, staple rings, door hinges and screws, all other kinds or character of farming implements or tools, and all carpenters' tools and blacksmiths' tools, when imported into this country shall be exempt from the payment of a duty."

I think a perusal of this amendment will show how utterly false is the impression which is sought to be made against me with respect to this matter.

Quebracho.

I will not take up your time discussing quebracho further than to say that it is a foreign product not produced in this country. The tariff on it goes into the treasury and it is a revenue duty.

When I first cast that vote the News and Observer criticised me for it and when the editor of that paper understood it he had the manhood to write an editorial and say he had misunderstood it and that my vote was right.

Pineapples.

With reaference to my vote on pineapples: That is thea only vote I have ever cast to increase a duty. All of the votes I have cast on the tariff have been to reduce duties carried in Republican measures. My vote on pineapples was intended as an indignant protest against an outrageous sectional discrimination.

Aldrich proposed to raise the duty on lemons, a necessity and a thing bought by the poor as well as the rich, and a Pacific coast product, from 51 per cent. to 78 per cent., and to retain a duty of only 14 per cent. on pineapples—not a necessity, but a luxury—and a Southern products. I was indignant at the sectionalism of the proposition, and I resented it as I resented many of the efforts of the framers of that bill to discriminate against Southern industries and Southern products in favor of Northern and Eastern products.

Voted Only for Revenue Duties.

My adversaries cannot contemplate my votes for an average of about 10 per cent. on lumber, iron and coal without getting off their base. They denounce this average rate of about 10 per cent. as protection, and yet they can see nothing but revenue in the average duty of about 30 per cent. which all the Senate and House Democrats have just voted for on the manufactures of iron and steel, of wool and woolens and of cotton goods and chemicals.

When denouncing me for casting this vote for a revenue on lumber only about one-third as high as the revenue duties, all we Democrats have voted for in the four Democratic bills just passed, they foam at the mouth and show a disposition to lasso me behind the bars prepared four years ago for the trust humans.

Who Else to be Lassoed.

Let me suggest to these enterprising tariff reformers that while they are engaged in this work they make a clean job of it. Let me suggest that they begin down in the First District by following their lasso around Congressman Small; let them go to the Third district and lasso ex-Congressman Thomas; let them go over and lasso Congressman Godwin, and let them come a little further up and lasso Congressman Pou, and then a little higher up and lasso Congressman Page, and then a little higher and lasso Congressman Webb, and put all of us behind the bars—we will make a very respectable company, and on this lumber question we are all in the same boat.

But they should not stop there. If they want to get all of the offenders, they will have to throw their lasso around nearly all of the Democratic Senators from the South who were then in Congress. If they go to the South of us they will have to lasso that grand old man of South Carolina now tottering to the grave, but still the idol of his people and animated by a love of country not surpassed by any man—I refer to Ben Tillman. He voted just as I did upon lumber, coal and iron ore, and he has just been triumphantly re-elected to the Senate. Let them go to our neighboring State of Georgia and throw their lasso around Georgia's great Senator, who is equal in logical power to any man in public life today—Senator Bacon—who voted as I did upon both lumber and iron ore and who has just been re-elected to the Senate by a majority of 50,000.

To the north of us they will have to throw their lasso around the official leader of the Democratic party in the Senate—Virginia's accomplished, astute and sagacious senaior Senator who has just been re-elected to the Senate by a majority greater than his opponent received votes—I refer to Senator Martin who voted as I did upon those questions, the chairman of the Steering Committee.

And then there is one they cannot get because he lies in his honored grave, his memory fresh and green in the heart of his countrymen—Virginia's great orator and illustrious statesman, John W. Daniel, who voted just as I did upon all thease questions, and who, before he departed was unanimously re-elected to the Senate by the Democracy of the Old Dominion.

With strange inconsistency those who are denouncing me for voting with Aldrich on lumber, the income tax, on iron ore, and the corporation tax, are praising some of my Democratic colleagues in the Senate for voting with Penrose, Lodge and Smoot on reciprocity.

Reciprocity.

In answer to charges against me for voting for special interest, I want to say I have never voted for a special interest since I have been in Congress, but once, and, that was for the special interest of six or seven million farmers to protect that interest against the assaults of the beef trust, the steel trust, the harvester trust, and a half dozen other trusts.

It is said I voted against reciprocity on account of lumber. That is false. I voted against reciprocity and in the interest of the farmer, because I believe that act to be an outrageous discrimination against the American farmer who has done more than any other class of our population to make this country what it is, who has been the chief burden-bearer in the taxes imposed by the government to help foster and promote other industries and received less.

I have no interest in lumber, political, financial or otherwise. I own no timber land except a little connected with my farms and that is barely enough for farm purposes, and have had none for twenty years. Twenty years ago I owned a thousand-acre tract of timber land but a slick Yankee came along and bought it for $3,500 and later it was sold for $40,000.

That I was not opposed to reciprocity on account of lumber, but because i wanted justice done to the farmers is shown by the fact that notwithstanding the farmers' free list bill put lumber on the free list, I voted for it as a separate measure; and, then, upon the floor of the Senate, not once, but repeatedly, when the reciprocity bill was under consideration I declared if they would amend that bill by adding the farmers' free list bill to it I would vote for it.

I was opposed to reciprocity because I was unwilling to vote to put what the farmer sells on the free list while keeping the Payne-Aldrich rates of 45 per cent. on practically everything he buys.

It is said that during the special session of Congress I voted 19 times against the Democratic majority on reciprocity. That is true, but it is also true that in every one of these votes I voted against the Republican majority also. It is also true that I voted against the Republican majority in that session oftener than any of my colleagues except three.

Those 19 Votes.

These 19 votes for which I am denounced and for which it is sought to read me out of the party; which are held up to the people as Republican votes and as votes for protection, were all except two cast on the reciprocity mittee in making the cotton bill. two of them were for resolutions to give the cotton mill manufacturers of North Carolina a reasanable opportunity to be heard by the Finance Committee in making the cotton bilal. They were introduced by Senators Overman and Martin; and the others for amendments to it, and all of these votes for amendments to that bill were not only votes against protection but they were either votes in favor of free trade or radical reductions upon the things the farmer buys.

I have invited my opponents to tell what these votes were for. They have not dared to do it. They have even published official documents giving the record votes but carefully leaving out the subject matter voted upon. Are they concealing the facts because they are afraid of them or are they concealing the facts to deceive the people? I charge that they are doing it for both purposes. Let us examine these votes.

I am not running from these 19 votes. I am running on them. I am willing to stand or fall on them. One of these votes was a vote to put cotton bagging and ties on the free list. Do the farmers of North Carolina want to turn me out of the Senate because I voted to put cotton bagging and ties on the free list? If so, let me go.

One of these votes was a vote to put wire fencing on the free list. Are my accusers opposed to putting wire fencing on the free list?

One of these votes was a vote to put farm implements of all kinds—plows, hoes, harvesters, reapers, mowers, etc.—on the free list. Do the farmers of North Carolina want to turn me out of the Senate because I wanted to put these things on the free list? If so, I say again let me go.

One of these votes was to reduce the duty on 38 selected aarticles of household and farm consumption which the farmer does not produce but buys, and the other votes were of like intendment and purpose.

If you will put the things the farmer buys on the free list, I am willing to put the things he sells on the free list. If you reduce the duty on the things he buys, I am willing to reduce the duty on the things he makes, but I am never going to consent to putting the things he makes on the free list while he is required to pay the Payne-Aldrich rates on the things he buys.

Why should I not stand by and fight for the farmer. I was born and reared on a farm. All of my anacestors have been farmers and my only son is a farmer, and pretty nearly all I own is in farm lands. I want it understood that while I am in Congress I shall continue to defend his interest and that whoever kicks his dog around in the Senate while I am there is going to get a kick from me.

Lorimer.

A word about the Lorimer case. I voted against expelling Lorimer in the first trial because I did not think the evidence sufficient. When it was suggested, and rightfully so, that the first investigation was superficial and incomplete and that new testimony had been discovered, I voted to reopen the case.

Upon the evidence taken in the second trial I voted against him, because I thought that evidence showed that his election had been improperly influenced by the use of money. In both cases I voted as a juror does—upon the evidence.

It is said that I praised Lorimer—spoke highly of his ability and character—and that is true.

Senator Lorimer was a member of the House of Representatives for about thirteen years, and every member who served with him with whom I have talked has spoken highly of him. Senator Kern, who signed the minority report, in his speech against him spoke of him in complimentary terms. The first committee that tried him said that his character, life and habits appeared wholly exemplary and his character was above reproach. That committee declared in the very beginning of its report that they had not taken evidence showing his personal connection with bribery because the counsel for the prosecution had stated to the committee that he would not attempt to offer evidence to show that Lorimer had either spent money corruptly or had knowledge of its corrupt use. At the conclusion of the second investigation Senator Johnson, a member of the committee, offered a resolution declaring that the testimony failed to show that Lorimer himself used any corrupt practices or had knowledge of such use; the resolution was adopted by a vote of five to nothing—Senators Kenyon, Kern and Lea being present and refusing to vote yea or nay.

It is said that the evidence is the same in both cases. That is not true. The evidence in the first case covered 70 pages and the evidence in the second investigation covered 8,700 pages. If the evidence in both cases had been the same, Lorimer's plea of res judicata would have undoubtedly been sustained. Every speech made against Lorimer, beginning with Senator Kern, was directed to show that the testimony in the second trial was greatly different and greatly stronger than in the first.

The evidence in the first investigation connected only four men with the alleged corruption. In his report on the second investigation, Senator Kern said that the evidence was broader, was more far-reaching than on the first and that it established conclusively that at least ten votes were corruptly cast for Lorimer.

It is stated that the investigation into the jackpot fund, which fund I stated I thought the second investigation showed conclusively was used to improperly influence his election, was the same as in the first. The truth is there was no real investigation into the jackpot fund in the first investigation. The report of the first committee shows that. It stated positively that the committee in the first investigation did no go into or investivate the jackpot fund because they said that fund was raised for the purpose of influencing State legislation and they thought Congress had no jurisdiction over that question.

Because the first investigation did not inquire into Lorimer's connection with or knowledge of the use of money, nd because the first investigation did not go into the question of the use of the jackpot fund, for the reasons given by the committee in their report, the first investigation covered only 700 pages, while the testimony taken in the second investigation covered 8,700.

If the evidence in the second investigation is the same—as certain people, utterly ignorant of the facts, who have perhaps never read a line of the testimony, would have the people of the State believe for the purpose of discrediting me, then that committee composed of great lawyers, with Dillingham at the head of the majority and Kern at the head of the minority, deliberately encumbered that investigation and record with 8,000 pages of immaterial and irrelevant testimony.

Upon the evidence, I voted in my judgment right on the first trial; and upon the evidence, I voted in my judgment right on the second trial. Any suggestion, directly or indirectly, that I was influenced either time by improper considerations of any sort whatsoever is a slander and fabrication without any circumstances of fact to support it.

Not a Man of Wealth.

It is said that I am a millionaire and that I have acquired this wealth since I came to the Senate. I have stated and I repeat here that I am worth less today in this world's goods except the farm of my father who has died since I have been in the Senate left me, than I was when I was elected to the Senate. The property I own consists chiefly of farm lands lying in the counties of Jones and Craven, with a little city property in Winston-Salem. Most of this property is encumbered and my entire income from these sources does not much more than pay the interest upon my debts and the insurance on my life.

If any man thinks I am a millionaire, or a rich man, I will make him

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

SENATOR SIMMONS GIVES ACCOUNT OF STEWARDSHIP

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

this proposition—if he will pay my debts he can have everything I possess, leaving out the house and furniture in which I live, which belongs to my wife and the farm which my father left me and upon which I was born and reared, which is the dearest spot on earth to me and which neither love nor money can buy; he can have everything I possess, real and personal, if he will pay me $50,000 and I will give the man who negotiates the trade $5,000, and if that is not enough I will double it.

My Hands Are Clean.

It pains me to refer to these private affairs, but the statements that are being circulated broadcast about my financial condition are intended to reflect upon my integrity and to destroy the confidence and the esteem of the people of the State in me, and I feel that the people of the State will pardon me when I make this statement in refutation of these sinister attempts, for political purposes, to assassinate my character, which for 58 years I have been building up and which is the dearest thing in life to me.

These hands are clean. Neither in private nor in public life has a dishonest penny or dollar ever touched these palms.

Since I have been in the Senate I have been guilty of no act which, if known to all my constituents, would bring to my face the blush of shame.

Stale Newspaper Article.

When I was in Washington a few days ago I was reliably advised that there was a man there engaged in ransacking the magazines and journals which are found in the Congressional Library in an effort to find something in them which might be used in North Carolina to disparage me.

Of course, by friends, when I was fighting against free lumber, certain journals in the New England and Prairie States that were so eager to get this Southern produce (for there is but little lumber left except in the South) were not pleased with my position on this question. They said many bitter things about me.

Again, in 1911, when I was fighting reciprocity with all my might in the interest, as I believed, of the American farmer, criticising, as I did, freely the great metropolitan newspapers and magazines which were advocating that measure, as I believed largely because of their interest in getting free print paper and wood pulp, and which I felt were willing to get these benefits for themselves without regard to the harmful effect upon others—these magazines and papers were more or less severe in their attacks upon me and others who opposed them in their purpose, and said hard things about me. The bitter things said about me when I was fighting against what I believed to be an outrageous sectional discrimination against one of the largest interests of my State; and when I was fighting for justice to the farmers, and to protect them against the assaults of the beef trust and the harvester trust, are now being revamped and printed as advertisments against me and circulated throughout the State.

I do not complain; but I do feel that there are those who should stand all the closer to me for the enemies I have made in fighting for the interest of the people as I saw it.

Pray tell me what public man has escaped the criticism of the newspapers. That great man who now heads our Presidential ticket only a few months ago was violently assaulted by some of the leading Democratic journals of the country, as violently assaulted as I was by them when I was fighting free lumber and reciprocity.

What would the people of North Carolina say if the vicious things that were then said about Woodrow Wilson were now printed in the papers of this State as advertisements to influence the Democrats of the State against them? And could you not in our North Carolina papers even find many things against the great Democratic tariff leader of the House of Representatives?

The Great Contest for Democratic Success.

Whether I am elected to the Senate or not is of small importance compared with the success of the Democratic party in North Carolina and in the Nation—compared with the election of Woodrow Wilson and of Locke Craig and our legislative ticket. In the success of Wilson in this contest more than in any contest in the history of American politics, the future welfare of the people of this country is concerned. It involves the question of whether the people or the special interests are to rule and govern the country. It involves the question of whether we are to have competition in this country or whether the price of the things the people buy is to be arbitrarily fixed by greed.

The National contest in which we are now engaged is far and away the most important since the war. The man who heads our ticket is equal to any man who has been nominated for that great office since the days of Jefferson. In all sincerity I say today that I had rather see him elected than to be elected myself. From the bottom of my heart I hope I may see him elected President, and I hope I may be there to help him in the great work which the platform has laid out for him and the Democratic party to do in order that this government may again be established along the line and upon the principles promulgated by Jefferson, the great founder and champion of Democracy, and the rule of the people.

Upon the election of a Democaratic ticket in this State everything that makes for the prosperity and the glory of the State is involved. At the head of that ticket is one of God's noblemen. I have known him and know his work since 1892 when I ran my first campaign as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of this State. In the seven campaigns in which I was chairman he went up and down this State speaking in behalf of Democracy with a voice only less eloquent than that of Aycock whose untimely end filled with sorrow the heart of every North Carolinian, and never during that time did he mention to me the matter of his expenses. God has never made a nobler, truer, a more loyal and patriotic man than Locke Craig.

My countrymen, believe me, I beg you, when I say I would rather be defeated than see him defeated. I would ten times rather be defeated than that the Democrats should lose the Legislature this year and Marion Butler should be elected to the Senate. I will not talk of that—that is unthinkable. It cannot happen this year, it cannot happen the next year, and the next, but eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and as large as is our majority and as safe as the ticket is, the man who does not support the party, who does not strive to strengthen it, fails in a high duty to the State and himself. The duty of voting the Democratic ticket with a big majority is just as strong as would be that duty if the contest were close.

He Solicits the Support of the People.

I would like to remain in the Senate. Not because that honor puffs me up, not because it is an easy berth, because I have not found it so; not because of the emoluments of the office, for they are barely sufficient to meet the demands of a man of family living as the people would have their Senator live; but I have been there long enough to take my bearings, to acquire my position, to know what I can do and to believe that if I might stay longer I can achieve things for my State and country that would be worth while, and add something to the name which I am to leave as a heritage to my children.

For these reasons I would like to remain in the Senate, but let it be understood that I do not wish to remain there one day longer than I can be of service to my State and country nor one day longer than the people of my State wish me to remain.

I am not excited about this contest. I am anot disturbed about the charges that have been made against my record though I am indignant at the studied misrepresentations of it. My only desire is that the people shall know the facts and shall understand that record, and if, when understanding it, they shall render their verdict against me I will with bowed head, it is true but philosophically and without repining, turn the toga over to whomsoever they may award it.

Many Driven From Home

Every year, in many parts of the country, thousands are driven from their homes by coughs and lung diseases. Friends and business are left behind for other climates, but this is costly and not always sure. A better way—the way of multitudes—is to use Dr. King's New Discovery and cure yourself at home. Stay right there, with your friends, and take this safe medicine. Throat and lung troubles find quick relief and health returns. Its help in coughs, colds, grip, croup, whooping cough and sore lungs make it a positive blessing. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. R. Bellamy.

Follow the crowd, Great Slaughtering Sale. Hopkins Furniture Co.

WEEK'S NEWS AT LUMBERTON

Robeson a Simmons County—Millinery Opening and Cake Contest. Personal and Other Items of Robeson's Capital.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., Sept. 28.—Next Thursday, October 3rd, is the day on which Senator F. M. Simmons is scheduled to address the citizens of Robeson county at this place. Court will be in session and the Senator will speak during the noon recess, beginning at 1:30 o'clock, giving everybody time to get dinner before the speaking. It is useless to say that Senator Simmons will be greeted by a large crowd, as this is a Simmons county.

Governor Kitchin was in this county last week and while in conversation with a Lumberton gentleman who is a Clark man, stated that he was disappointed in Robeson and conceded that it would go against him by at least 1,000 majority. The Governor should be in a good position to form something like an accurate opinion, as, if we mistake not, he has spoken at three or four different places in the county during the campaign, and his estimate may be considered very conservative. So it is safe, it seems, to put Robeson in the Simmons column by a good majority.

A two-weeks' special term of Superior court will convene here Monday with Judge Webb presiding. This special term will be held in order to relieve the congested condition of the civil docket. Following this court a criminal term will be held the first week in November and another civil term in December.

We have heard some talk of removing the old dormitory on the graded school grounds. We do not know what the general sentiment is in regard to the removal of the old fire trap, but one thing we do know, the taxpayers of Lumberton have too much money invested in the substantial graded school to object to its removal. Lumberton has a graded school building which could not be replaced for much les than $50,000, if any, and just so sure as the dormitory should ever catch on fire, and get anything like a good start, there is no telling where it would stop. It seems that the wise thing to do would be to dispose of the old building before it is too late. Think of the money loss, to say nothing of the inconvenience, if our handsome school building should be destroyed. We sincerely hope those in authority will lose no time in making some disposition of the old building and make room for additions to the school building which must soon be made.

The millinery opening of Messrs. R. D. Caldwell & Son which took place Thursday and yesterday was attended by large crowds of ladies, both from town and the country. Headgear of the latest styles in great variety were on exhibition, and many sales were made. Miss Amelia Linkhaw the popular manager of this department, is never so happy as when pleasing her large number of customers who know they are getting the latest styles when they purchase from her.

A singing class from the Oxford orphanage will give an entertainment here next Friday night. These entertainments are always well attended by our people and the coming engagement will be no exception.

The Wm. Todd 10-cent show under canvas, will be here all next week. The show has the reputation of being one of the best of its kind on the road. Agent Engleman has spent most of the week here and is one of the very finest we have met.

The management of the Pastime theatre has changed the Pathe Weekly pictures from Thursday to Friday night in order that the school children may have the opportunity of seeing these fine pictures. A majority of the children are debarred from visiting the picture show except on Friday and Saturday evenings on account of their studies.

Some of the finest North Carolina apples that have ever found their way to this section are now being offered to the trade by Mr. C. B. Redmond. They were grown in the Mount Airy section and could not be beaten anywhere. Another fruit dealer in town had a sale a few days ago some of the largest apples we have ever seen here, the price of which was five cents each, and not 50 cents the dozen, either.

Mr. Bert Leigh seems to have flunked on Lumberton with his "45 Minutes From Broadway," which was to have been presented here Wednesday night, the second. Although two paid telegrams were sent him in Wilmington, he failed to answer either one of them. He may be sued for breach of contract. No notice of any nature has been received from him, however.

The excursion which has run from here to Richmond Monday carried a large crowd of Lumberton people who took. They report a splendid time.

Quite a number of people attended the big railroad celebration at Rowland yesterday and report a great day. We rejoice with that town in its increased railroad facilities, for it certainly needed them. Unless the Seaboard changes its schedule it is safe to say that better connections will be made at Pembroke than ever before.

The Taft part of the Robeson county Republican Executive Committee held a meeting here yesterday lasting for some time. Several postoffices were represented. Mr. W. J. Carrie, of Maxton, was elected county chairman to succeed Mr. W. K. Culbreth who was elected to that position a few weeks ago. Ex-Sheriff J. W. Hall was nominated for sheriff and we believe a commissioner's ticket was also named. The committee will fill in the other nominees after due consideration. The Roosevelt wing will meet next Tuesday.

Oh, pshaw, Mr. Maxton Chief, do as you advise us, keep your eyes on Robeston and stop raking up your political gossip from outside the State. And above all things, leave that South-hating, negro-loving sheet, Collier's Weekly alone. But both of us can look outside a little as we are both willing to believe Goverror Kitchin when he concedes that Robeson will go 1,000 against him.

A fresh young fellow who likes to be seen and heard, and will miss a meal and go out of his way to accomplish that purpose, is bad enough, but when young girls say 15, resort to some of the methods that were used to attract attention one evening this week, it is worse. They may think it smart to have fun at the expense of strangers, and if their mothers know of their conduct some tears might take the place of horse laughs.

Choice sweet potatoes are now coming to market in large quantities and are retailing at 75 cents a bushel. Chickens and eggs are very scarce, few of either to be had at any price.

Mr. Edward Meech, who left here several weeks ago to visit relatives in Michigan, is now in Minnesota and is expected to return to Lumberton about the middle of October.

Lumberton has in operation an up-to-date steam laundry that seems to be giving entire satisfaction. A new wagon was put on yesterday and everything is now working splendidly. The washwoman problem during "cotton picking time" seems to be solved.

Mr. Fred Brown, of the Hoke County Journal, published at Raeford, was here yesterday.

Among the visitors in Lumberton during the week were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Constine, of Canada. Mr. Constine is a traveling man and this being his first trip South is accompanied by his wife. They are two of the cleverest people we have met. They had never seen cotton growing until this year, and saw a gin in operation yesterday for the first time. They pronounced Lumberton the prettiest town of its size they had seen, and Mrs. Constine declared that the best meals she had found in the South were served at the Waverly.

The great cake baking contest, which was pulled off by the Jno. T. Biggs Company on Wednesday, was a great success in every respect. Mesdames L. T. Townsend, Daisy Jenkins and Miss Ethel Williams acted as judges. Mrs. F. F. Wetmore won the first cake prize while the second was won by Mrs. Amanda Pitman. Mrs. W. E. Jackson won out on lightbread and Mrs. Wetmore on biscuit. Miss Annie McLeod won the fine gold shirt waist set offered by Boylin's jewelry store. Mrs. J. W. Bryant drew the box of Whitman's famous candy offered by McMillan's drug store. Mr. Biggs was well pleased with the contest and well he may be as his store was visited by an unusually large crowd of Lumberton's leading ladies.

Many of our people recall with disgust the sensational affair which occurred in this city in 1904, when a man by the name of Hayes was to be tried for his life. If memory serves us correctly, he was tried for a hanging crime, but got a new trial. When the time came for the second trial the prosecuting witnesses had moved to Georgia or some other State, and the defendant was discharged. Now information has been received here to the effect that Hayes undertook to work his same game in Florida and was killed. Report says the man who did the shooting was exonerated by the coroner's jury. There are people here who think the villain should have been hit by lightning without being permitted to leave this county.

Mrs. C. B. Redmond left this morning for Charleston, S. C., accompanied by three children. Mrs. Redmond will put her eldest son, Anthony, in school in that city and will spend a couple of weeks there with relatives before returning home.

The grave of Dr. W. A. Dick, who was buried in the cemetery near the railroad station about 30 years ago, was opened this morning and the body re-interred in Meadow Brook cemetery beside his wife who died a year or two ago. In his day Dr. Dick was one of the most prominent physicians in this section.

Mr. D. B. McNeill returned yesterday from Toledo, O., where in company with Capt. G. B. Sellers, of Maxton, he had been to deliver $150,000 worth of drainage bonds for the Back and Jacob Swamp Drainage district of this county. Mr. McNeill says they delivered the bonds and got the money and now work will be pushed. While away they visited Niagara Falls and other points of interest.

Mr. L. H. Caldwell purchased an unusually heavy bale of cotton today, the weight being 720 pounds. The price paid was 11 cents.

There has been a change at the Lumberton barber shop, Mr. Jno. Rogers having purchased the interest of Mr. Elmer Belch.

It takes time to boil baby's bottles, but it saves sorrow and sleepless nights.

VERIFY IT

The Proof is in Wilmington Almost at Your Door.

The public statement of a Wilmington citizen is in itself strong proof for Wilmington people, but confirmation strengthens the evidence.

Here is a Wilmington citizen who testified years ago that Doan's Kidney Pills relieved sick kidneys and now states the cure was permanent. Can any sufferer from kidney ills ask better proof? You can investigate. The case is right at home.

Miss Maggie Rivenbark, 105 Dock st., Wilmington, N. C., says: "You are welcome to continue the use of my former public endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills, for they gave me lasting benefit. I value this remedy highly in return for what it did for me. There was a constant, dull pain in the small of my back and some days I could hardly get about the house. The kidney secretions bothered me and I had but little strength or energy. I used several tonics and remedies, but nothing gave me relief until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, which were procured at Bellamy's Drug Store. They proved to be just what I required and it did not take them long to make me well."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

$ $--It is Worth Money to You to Read This Advertisement Carefully--$ $

THE RURAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Will Open the Twenty-first Series on Saturday, Oct. 5, 1912. Series Limited to 1,000 Shares

Do you own your home? If not, why not? By saving a few cents every week, it becomes easy for you to own it. Every man can save something, no matter what his condition in life is.

HOW IT IS DONE.

By paying 25 cents each week, at the end of three hundred and thirty weeks you have saved one hundred dollars ($100.00). Five times this amount, $500; ten times this amount, $1,000.00, and so on.

WHO CAN DO IT? EVERYBODY!
Man, Woman or Child. Colored or White.

You can draw out or borrow the money you pay in, or any part of it, at any time you wish to.

All the profits are divided among ALL the shareholders ALIKE. Be they colored or white, man, woman or child.

—THE—
RURAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Is Managed by the Following Well-Known and Progressive Young Business Men, All of Wilmington.

—OFFICERS—

R. C. DeROSSET : : : : : President
J. H. DAVIS : : : : : : Vice-President
MARSDEN BELLAMY : : : : : Attorney
JAMES OWEN REILLY : Secretary and Treasurer

—DIRECTORS—

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Twenty-First Series Will Open Saturday, October 5th, 1912. Remember the Date.

If you wish to make an investment, and have not all the cash, The Rural Building and Loan Association will help you to pay the balance, in easy payments.

Why not stop paying rent, and apply the money you pay for rent toward buying your home?

The Rural lends money on improved city property; also on improved country property, in New Hanover County; also Winter Park, Carolina Place, Carolina Heights, and Audubon.

NO CORPORATION is more thoroughly directed than this Association. Every loan is examined and passed upon by the Directors before the loan is granted, then the title is passed upon by one of the most competent attorneys in this city. Every safeguard is placed around the money you invest in this Association.

STARTED BUSINESS MAY, 1905. ASSETS, $0.00. ASSETS TODAY OVER $82,000.00. THIS MEANS IT HAS GROWN RAPIDLY. Any information given cheerfully by any of the Directors or the Secretary.

Remember the 21st Series Will Open Saturday, Oct. 5, '12

You Can Subscribe for Stock Now. Series Limited to 1,000 Shares

R. C. DeROSSET, President — 118 Princess St., WILMINGTON, N. C. — JAMES OWEN REILLY, Sec'y and Treas.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN BRIEF

Important Happenings, Day by Day, Compiled and Republished for the Benefit of the Busy Man and the Week-End Reader—New York Markets for Each Day of the Six.

SUNDAY.

The Vanderbilt cup race was yesterday postponed until October 2nd.

H. J. D. Astley, one of England's most skilful aviators, was killed at Belfast yesterday.

Two people were killed and several injured in a Seaboard Air Line wreck near Americus, Ga., yesterday.

Governor Wilson yesterday spoke in New Jersey in opposition to the candidacy of James Smith, Jr., for the United States Senate and in favor of Wm. Hughes.

An agreement was signed yesterday by both sides settling the wage and other questions which have been in dispute between the N. & W., C. & O., and Virginian railways and their employes.

In an address at Topeka, Kan., yesterday, Col. Roosevelt replied to some of Governor Wilson's recent speeches and characterized the Governor as the Buchanan of the present industrial situation.

The conference of mine workers and operators called together yesterday by Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia, failed to accomplish anything towards settling the strike, and the meeting broke up in a row.

Ambassador Herrick, who has been making investigations of agriculture credit facilities in Europe, yesterday made some sweeping recomendations to help the development of agriculture in the United States.

Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson has made a demand on the Mexican Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, for the immediate release of W. C. Nichols, an American fruit grower, who was unjustly imprisoned.

New York markets: Money on call nominal. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour steady but dull. Wheat, spot steady; new No. 2 red 1.04 elevator and 1.03 1-2 f.o.b. afloat. Corn, spot steady. Oats, spot steady. Turpentine and rosin steady.

TUESDAY.

Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards were arraigned yesterday and their trials transferred to Wytheville, Va.

Oscar Straus, the Progressive candidate for Governor of New York, may also be nominated by the Republicans.

President Taft strongly urged a National bureau of health in a welcoming address to the International Hygienic Congress yesterday.

Woodrow Wilson was given a great reception in Pennsylvania yesterday, the Keystone voters turning out by the thousands to hear him.

Gen. Emilio Campa, the Mexican rebel leader, was captured yesterday in United States territory near Tucson, Ariz., by American officers.

Roosevelt campaigned in Kansas and Missouri yesterday and in a speech in the latter State declared Governor Hadley would likely join the Progressive forces.

The package containing $55,000 stolen in transit from Pensacola, Fla., to Flomaton, Ala., was mysteriously returned to the First National Bank, of Pensacola, Sunday night.

W. C. Nicols, the American fruit grower, was yesterday released from prison in Mexico and removed to a hospital, following Ambassador Wilson's demand for his release.

President Taft will shortly issue an executive order placing all fourth class postmasters in the classified service, and 36,038 men will have their jobs removed from political uncertainty.

New York markets: Money on call firm, 4 3-4 to 5 per cent; ruling rate and closing bid 4 3-4; offered at 4 7-8. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour quiet. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red ,new 1.04 elevator and 1.03 1-2 f.o.b. afloat. Corn, spot easier; export 59 1-4 f.o.b. Oats, spot firm. Turpentine and rosin steady.

WEDNESDAY.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel officially welcomed the delegates to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Boston yesterday.

Gov. Wilson yesterday returned to Princeton for the first time since his nomination and was given a great welcome. Discussed political bosses and the trusts.

The investigation of fraud charges in connection with the recent South Carolina primary was begun yesterday and a large number of irregularities were unearthed.

Chairman Clapp of the campign contributions investigating committee, is preparing to investigate the part contributions played in the failure of the wool tariff programme in 1909.

The New York Central lines and the Western Maryland Railway have formed an alliance to carry coal from the Pittsburg district to Eastern tidewater points in competition with the nearby coal fields.

Incomplete returns from the Massachusetts primaries last night indicated the renomination of Gov. Foss by the Democrats. The race in the Republican party was too close to predict the result.

Returns from the New Jersey Senatorial primary came in slow last night, and although Wm. Hughes was leading James Smith, Jr., the result will probably not be known before this afternoon.

New York markets: Money on call firm, 4 3-4 to 5 per cent.; ruling rate and closing bid 4 2-4; offered at 5. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour dull. Wheat, spot quiet. Corn, spot steady; export 59 3-4 f.o.b. afloat. Oats, spot steady. Turpentine quiet. Rosin steady.

THURSDAY

Senator Clapp, of the committee investigating campaign contributions, announced yesterday that Roosevelt would appear at the hearings on Oct. 4th.

Gov. Wilson was greeted by large crowds at the beginning of his invasion of New England yesterday. At Bedford, Conn., he was introduced as the next President.

President Taft was the principal speaker yesterday at Altoona, Pa., at the celebration of the anniversary of the meeting there of the Loyal War Governors who upheld Lincoln's war policy.

Jno. T. Duncan, gubernatorial candidate in the recent Southh Carolina primary, charged yesterday before the committee investigating alleged irregularities, that Judge Ira B. ones spent $108,000 during the last week previous to the primary.

The first game of the series for the baseball championship of the world, will be played at New York Oct. 8th.

Roosevelt dropped his campaign yesterday for a day, and took a rest on his way to Memphis, where he will make a non-political speech today on the Lakes-to-the-Gulf deeper waterways project.

The rebel town of Granada, which was in the hands of Nicaraguan rebels, has surrendered to the government, Gen. Luis Mena, the rebel leader, being taken prisoner.

The conference between Southern railroads and their employees over wages and better working conditions, continued at Washington yesterday, without result.

New York markets: Money on call firm, 4 3-4 to 7 per cent.; ruling rate 5; closing bid 5 1-2; offered at 5 3-4. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour steady. Wheat, spot irregular; new No. 2 red 1.04 elevator and 1.03 1-2 f.o.b. afloat. Corn, spot steady; export 60 f.o.b. afloat. Oats, spot easy. Turpentine quiet. Rosin steady.

FRIDAY.

The United States will withdraw all forces from Nicaragua as soon as complete tranquility is restored, the revolution practically having been broken up with the surrender of Granada and the capture of Gen. Mena.

President Taft yesterday declared that business unrest would follow Democratic success at the polls in November.

The Michigan Democratic Convention yesterday adopted a very progressive platform.

Chairman Hilles, of the Republican National Committee, issued a statement yesterday taking issue with Gov. Wilson on his charge that the Republicans were evading tariff discussion.

Roosevelt expounded progressive doctrines in an address at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday and declared neither Taft nor Wilson were truly progressive.

President Taft and Gov. Wilson met for the first time since the campaign started, at a Boston hotel last night.

The fire department of Augusta Ga., was ordered out last night to disperse a mob of strike sympathizers who gathered at the street railway plant, threatening violence to strike-breakers.

The New York State Republican Convention adopted a platform last night and adjourned until today, when the State ticket will be nominated. Senator Root figured prominently in yesterday's sessions.

New York markets: Money on call strong, 5 to 6 1-4 per cent; ruling rate 6; closing bid 5 1-2; offered at 6. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour steady. Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red 1.03 1-2 to 1.04 elevator and 1.03 1-2 f.o.b. afloat. Corn, spot steady; export 60 f.o.b. afloat. Oats, spot easy. Turpentine and rosin quiet.

SATURDAY.

Four sophomores implicated in the recent hazing tragedy at the State University and two who aided and abetted them were expelled yesterday and 10 students guilty of hazing were suspended for a year.

Roosevelt in an address at New Orleans yesterday appealed to the people of the South to throw off their artificial political barriers and join the Progressive party.

Members of the Georgia State Militia, called out in Augusta to prevent violence by striking street car men, killed one man and wounded two yesterday, when they crossed an established dead line.

Gov. Wilson yesterday completed his three-day New England tour, and felt as if he had "arrived." In a speech at Boston he arraigned Roosevelt for his connection wita the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. case.

Twelve thousand textile operatives are affected so far by the strike in Lawrence, Mass., called as a protest against the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti, who are charged with murder, in connection with last Winter's strike.

Job E. Hedges was nominated for Governor yesterday by the New York State Republican Convention.

The reported mysterious poisoning of Mrs. Dora Gilbert, former wife of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, and an important witness in the Becker case, was confirmed yesterday.

New York markets: Money on call strong, 5 to 6 1-4 per cent; ruling rate 6; closing bid 5; offered at 5 1-2. Spot cotton closed quiet. Flour dull and barely steady. Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red 1.03 1-2 elevator and 1.03 f.o.b. afloat. Corn, spot steady; export 59 1-2 f.o.b. afloat. Oats, spot easy. Turpentine steadier. Rosin quiet.

TOURING TO NEW YORK.

October a Favorite Month—Fighting Craft to Mobilize.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

New York, Sept. 21.—Hundreds of automobilists from all parts of the country are expected to tour to New York city early in October, according to advices received at the Touring Club of America, so as to witness the greatest mobilization of fighting craft ever assembled in the history of the United States.

The fleet which will swing at anchor in the Hudson River from 23rd street to Yonkers, will consist of 31 battleships, 4 armored cruisers, 3 scout cruisers, 20 torpedo-boat destroyers, 9 submarines and the rest auxiliaries, naval tenders, repair ships and despatch boats, all being under the command of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet.

The armor clads will begin to mobilize early in October, and by the 12th nearly all of the ships will be here ready for the review which will occur on the 14th, 15th and 16th. On the last day the entire armada as it proceeds to sea will pass in review before President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Secretary of the Navy Meyer, Bookman Winthrop, assistant secretary of the navy, and many other governmental dignitaries.

Two columns will be formed consisting of every type of the American fighting ship, from the great superdreadnought of the Wyoming type, to the smallest submarine. In all, more than 700,000 tons of fighting craft and naval auxiliaries will be in the display and everyone who so desires will have an opportunity of visiting the greatest of America's sea fighters during the review which will attract thousands of visitors to Greater New York.

On the last two nights in port the entire fleet is expected to be illuminated, the result being a line of shining ships from 23rd street nearly to the city line of Yonkers, and hundreds of thousands of electric lights will be used in the making of the gorgeous night picture. This will be the occasion of the most magnificent electrical illumination ever seen in any waters in any part of the world.

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Inquiries are already being made at the various information bureaus of the Touring Club by motorists who are planning to attend the naval review as to the best routes and the conditions of the highways. Hotel reservations as well as garage accommodations may be secured upon application to the Touring Club.

At the Club's headquarters, Broadway and 76th street, New York, it was stated last week that many motorists are planning tours to New York during the fore part of October, some of them returning home through the Berkshires and White Mountains, others through the scenic mountain and lake region of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Some of these trips will cover hundreds of miles before the tourists again reach their homes.

The Touring Club of America is conveniently located, being only two blocks from Riverside Drive, and will be right in the midst of the activities during the week of the review. Automobilists are cordially invited to call at the Club, where there will be available all information pertaining to the naval review, and here they can also secure directions as to short trips around New York, where the best hotels, restaurants and inns may be found.

It is planned to make "the greatest and most important target tournament ever held in the United States" a feature of the Panama-Pacific Universal Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. The big event will be arranged on a scale to do justice to the importance of the shooting sport in America, and will receive the endorsement and support of shooting clubs throughout the country. California shooters have formed a corporation, with a capital of $20,000, to promote the art of target shooting, and this organization is prominent in booming the 1915 tournament.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W, Notre Dame, Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

H. DeW. RAPALJE
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Room 511 Southern Building.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE

$25.00 Reward will be paid for evidence to convict any person or corporation who sets fire that burns any of my lands in this or any other county in this State. D. L. GORE, 120 N. Water Street, Wilmington, North Carolina.

J. F. LEITNER
ARCHITECT
17-23-27 Carroll Building

—W. H. JAMES—
Contractor and Builder
All Carpenter Work Done Satisfactorily.
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ROOM 513. 'PHONE 813
BLUE-PRINTS
SOUTHERN BUILDING.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS

Big Electrical Manufacturer Tells of Expansion and Development

(Special Star Correspondence.)

New York, Sept. 21.—Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, president of the Crocker-Wheeler Company, says in the Electrical World of September 14th, that the wonderful recent increase in general business is reflected in the tendency toward higher prices. He accounts for this tendency by the increased cost of raw material which results from the great difficulty in obtaining it. In consequence during the last half year the factories have filled up with business at a cumulative rate which is now far above the average.

"The comparatively long dull period just passed," he said, "has been utilized by the industries in preparing plans for betterments and expansions, but the commitments have been avoided until returning confidence and the approach of better times were apparent. Then followed a condition which can better be described as a stampede than a normal accession of orders. Therefore at present we have not only the world's normal business to take care of, but in addition we have the orders resulting from all the elaborate and wonderful plans for better equipments, with which the managers of the country's industries have been occupying their minds through the three years' idleness. The consequence is that prompt deliveries are being sought but are made only with difficulty. Premiums for the time element are the result.

"Our own business for July and August shows a considerable increase over that of June, and an astonishing increase over that of July and August, last year. I expect this increase to continue steadily, and believe that all of the big electrical companies will have a remarkable year. So many businesses are now using electricity either for their processes or for the mechanical operation of all their machinery that I consider the state of the electrical trade as good a barometer of the industrial condition of the country as the Clearing House or the Stock Exchange is of its financial condition.

"It is difficult to say what class of equipment is in greatest demand because, while the large pieces of apparatus attract most attention, the aggregate of the smaller machinery which goes out practically unnoticed amounts to a surprising total. Large generators driven by water wheels, motors, steam engines or steam turbines, and also big power transformers are probably the staples of demand in the electrical market. It is not easy to explain the several kinds of demands for electrical apparatus which make a total demand which has increased out of proportion to the increase in general business. As a generalization I should say that in addition to the increase resulting from and in proportion to the increased general prosperity, the prospective crops and the rapid development of the South—there is another distinct factor, namely, the introduction of electrical methods into new fields. In other words we are twice as busy as usual because industries already using electrical apparatus are twice as busy as usual, and we are twice as busy again because entirely new enterprises like wireless telegraphy, newly-invented chemical processes, and other new consumers of electricity are now creating a great additional demand for electrical apparatus."

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Requests From South America for Implements Made in U. S.

Washington, Sept. 21.—American manufacturers will welcome the request from a South American Republic for lists and prices of agricultural machinery. Argentina is one of the great present and prospective agricultural domains of the world, extending across more than 2,000 miles of latitude and being nearly one-third as large as the continental United States. The Department of Agriculture in Washington has received information of the establishment of a division called the Laboratory of Agricultural Mechanics and Graphic Works in connection with the Department of Agriculture of Argentina, to study the mechanics of utensils, motors, implements and installations relating to agriculture, their economy and use and to prepare graphic representations for the information of farmers. The director of the division has asked that the manufacturers of the United States be informed of the new office and asks that they send to him detailed catalogues with prices of agricultural machinery, motors, pumps, turbines, etc, and, if possible, report to him all data referring to new constructions and inventions. In exchange, the director will gladly give all the information possible regarding agricultural implements in use in Argentina.

Correspondence should be addressed to Senor Ingeniero Enrique Lopez Aldana, Laboratorio de Mecanica Agricola y Trabajos Craficos, Ministerio de Agricultura, Buenos Ayres, South America.

When the vast areas sure to be occupied during the century are considered, the American manufacturer will not doubt the desirability at this time of securing entrance or enlargement for the product of American ideas.

It is of interest in this connection, as showing the enterprise of our South American neighbors, to note that the city of Buenos Ayres is digging a 30-foot channel to its docks in the effort to compete with Montevideo, which has spent 18,000,000 and is about to spend 30,000,000 more on its port facilities, handling as it does the most tonnage of any American port except New York.

WITH NO ATMOSPHERE.

Some Very Extraordinary Things Would be Observed.

Without the atmosphere, besides the inconvenience to breathing, a great many peculiar things would be observed that would seem extraordinary to us. The sun would rise straight up in the morning into a sky as black as ebony, traverse a black sky, and sink down to rest at night into a black bed. No beautiful glories of the sunset and sunrise would appear, no blueness of the heavens be seen, no red sun gradually growing brighter, but one that would rise as a fiery orb and remain thus all day. No twilight nor daybreak to cheer us; or there would be nothing to diffuse light. Unless the sun shone directly on a thing, we could not see it. Thus our houses would have to be made of some transparent substance or else be artificially lighted in the daytime. No voice or music could be heard, for there would be no medium to carry it; no birds or insects would flit about in the trees and above us, for there would be nothing to enable them to utilize their wing motion. No clouds would be seen in the intensely black sky, and no thunder storms or high winds would be possible. No vegetation could exist, and no animal could live. This, according to an authority, is the exact condition of affairs on the moon.

Read Star Business Locals.

A WOMAN'S WISDOM.

The worried mother wakes up to hear her baby's heavy breathing—a little cough—perhaps the croup or whooping cough. She does not want to send for the doctor when perhaps the trouble does not amount to much. Finally she thinks of that medical book her father gave her, The Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D. She says "just the thing to find out what is the matter with the little dear." Two million households in this country own one—and it's to be had for only 31c. in stamps—1,000 pages in splendid cloth binding. A good family adviser in any emergency. It is for *either sex*. This is what many women write Dr. Pierce—in respect to his "Favorite Prescription," a remedy which has made thousands of melancholy and miserable women cheerful and happy, by curing the painful womanly diseases which undermine a woman's health and strength.

MRS. ZUBERT AND BABE.

"My desire is to write a few lines to let you know what your valuable medicine has done for me," writes Mrs. MARGARET ZUEBERT, of 323 S. Bentalon Street, Baltimore, Md. "Before the storck came to our house I was a very sick woman. I wrote you for advice which was kindly given and which made me a different woman in a short time. After taking the first bottle of 'Favorite Prescription' I began improving so that I hardly knew I was in such a condition. I did my own housework—washing and ironing, cooking, sewing, and the worst of all nursed three children who had whooping cough. I hardly knew of the advent ten minutes before—so easy was it. The baby is as fat as a butter-ball. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine for any woman to take when in this condition. I recommend it to all my friends."

Dear Amy:—

I've been to see Laura. You remember she and her husband stayed with us one night. She and Billy both liked my home so well that Billy "loosened up" and told Laura to go down town and buy all the furniture she wanted.

Laura has just fitted out her house from the front door of the hall to the back door of the kitchen. She is the happiest woman in town. With love, LOU.

P. S.—Laura asked me where to buy. Knowing she would get good, strong, stylish furniture at lowest prices, I of course sent her to:

A. D. RICH COMPANY

'Phones 172 and 1971. 110-112 N. Front St.

J. M. Solky & Co.

Wish to call the attention of every mother who is looking for Good, Durable and Stylish

SCHOOL SUITS

For her Boy. We have the largest stock in the city to select from, and Special Attention was Given to This Department.

Our Fall Line of Men's and Young Men's Suits, Hats and Caps have arrived, and comprises style and quality to suit everyone.

J. M. Solky & Co.

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.
'Phone: 617. Masonic Building

I Want

100,000 Sap Cross Ties, ...7x9x8½
50,000 Sap Cross Ties, ...7x8x8½
50,000 Sap Cross Ties, ...6x8x8
25,000 Pole Ties, hewn on two sides 6x6x8½

Highest Cash Price Paid for these Ties, delivered along side of my wharf in Wilmington, or f.o.b. cars, loading point. Write, 'phone or come to see.

R. T. WINDLEY,
The "Cross Tie Man," Wilmington, N. C.
Office, 114 Princess St. Lock Box, 667. 'Phone, 630.

se22-tf

Maryland Casualty Company

LEADS—OTHERS FOLLOW.

The following figures show premiums received by various Casualty Companies in North Carolina for year ending December 31st, 1911, as shown by State Insurance Commissioner's Report:

MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY	$140,517.28
Travelers' Insurance Company	47,885.39
Fidelity & Casualty Company	47,735.04
Aetna Life & Insurance Company	40,268.02
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation	29,697.00
General Accident	19,691.46
Standard Accident	14,405.16
Employers' Indemnity Company	12,224.10
United States Casualty Company	11,002.16
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation	7,129.58

"MARYLAND" only Casualty Company maintaining a CLAIM DEPARTMENT in NORTH CAROLINA.

American Trust Co., General Agents
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
se17-1mo HARVEY LAMBETH, Mgr. Ins. Dept.

Flour! Flour!

950 Barrels William Tell.
800 Barrels Southern Queen.
700 Barrels White Rose.
1,000 Barrels Stocks Patent.
850 Barrels Dunlops Patent.
All good flour.
3,000 Bushels No. 2 Mixed Oats.
2,000 Bushels White Oats.
2,400 Bushels Texas Rust Proof.
1,200 Bushels Oklahma R. P. Oats.
2,000 Rolls Bagging.
5,000 Bundles Ties.

Also Corn, Meal, Grits, Plaids, Sheeting and Canned Goods of all descriptions.

Send your orders to

D. L. GORE COMPANY
Wholesale Grocers and Importers.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Latest Books

The Streets of Ascalon, by Robert W. Chambers
The Man in Lonely Land, by Kate Langley Bosher
My Lady's Garter, by Jacques Futrelle
The Black Pearl, by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow
A Woman of Genius, by Mary Austin
The Sign at Six, by Stewart Edward White

ROB'T C. DeROSSET,
Bookseller and Stationer

SEABOARD AIR LINE R'Y
announces
Special Low Rates Account the great
N. C. STATE FAIR,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
OCTOBER 14th-19th, 1912.
Tickets will be on sale Oct. 12th to 19th, inclusive, good returning until Oct. 21st.

H. S. LEARD,
Division Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

se24 to oc14

WANTED! YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

to prepare for Book-Keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting, Salesmanship and Civil Service positions now awaiting them. We have more calls for Office Help than we can supply, and will guarantee to place all who prepare for positions in Banks, Business Houses and Offices, or refund tuition. Now is the time to begin preparation. Write or call for full information, and special rates to those who enter now

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
Third and Princess Sts., Old Odd Fellows' Building, Wilmington.
The only old, reliable, highly endorsed Business College in Wilmington.
su,w,f-10t

SUPERIOR TO COPAIBA & INJECTIONS
SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES
RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

Notice is hereby given to the public that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of the Hanover Realty Company is hereby by mutual consent dissolved and all its business assets and liabilities transferred to the Hanover Realty Company a corporation.

The business heretofore conducted by the said partnership will henceforth be carried on by the said corporation. Published this 15th day of September A. D., 1912.

(Signed) E. C. DOLLAR,
D. B. LEONARD,
L. J. CARTER.

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PILES! PILES! PILES!
WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT
Will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief.
For sale by all druggists, mail 50c and $1.00.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio
For Sale by J. H. Bunting Drug Co

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Having this day qualified at Administrator of the estate of Isabella S. Lawther, deceased, this is to notify all parties having claims against the said estate to present the same to me on or before the 10th day of September, 1913, or this notice may be plead in bar of recovery. All parties indebted to the said estate will please make prompt payment. Dated this, the 7th day of September, 1912.

T. A. LAWTHER, Administrator.

se8-1aw1w*

HOME HEALTH CLUB

By Dr. David H. Reeder, Chicago, Illinois.

Auto-Intoxication — Comparatively few people understand anything about the Chemistry of foods and the chemical phenomena which take place in the body during digestion. For that reason it will be necessary to make a few explanations.

Digestion begins in the mouth (if enough time is given by thoroughly chewing and masticating the food) and when the food is thoroughly chewed and mixed with the saliva, particles of it are absorbed before it is swallowed into the stomach. Starchy foods and sugar are acted upon, that is, partially digested, by the saliva and by some of the digestive juices of the stomach for a period of 15 to 30 minutes often they are taken into the stomach, then their digestion ceases, to be taken up again in the intestines. By starchy and sweet foods is meant potatoes, white bread, rice, various puddings, flour gravy, bananas, candy, syrup, sugar and some of the fruits. Acids stop the digestion of starch and sugar. That is why they are not digested in the stomach, and that also is why, if one eats potatoes and other starches and drinks lemonade, or uses vinegar at the same meal, he is troubled soon after with an uncomfortable feeling of the stomach, followed by indigestion and bloating. Then, acids and starches should not be eaten at the same meal. Acids may, however, be eaten with meats and certain vegetables. White bread, potatoes, rice and puddings should not be eaten at the same meal, as they are all mostly starch, and too much starch overtaxes the intestines and causes bloating and constipation. Fats and starches should be eaten sparingly, if at all, at the same meal, for the same reason.

An exclusive meat diet will not do, as it is too highly concentrated as food and often too greasy, for most digestive organs. This is especially true of pork. A man working out of doors such as a farm hand, a teamster, or a laborer can eat a certain amount of pork and other greasy foods and find that he can handle them all right. But for the woman or man who works in-doors this diet would be entirely unsuitable and would certainly result in auto-intoxication. The ideal diet then, is a properly balanced diet containing a little meat, and a little starch and some vegetables, all thoroughly masticated; eaten at the right time, in the proper quantity and proportion, and not mixed with all sorts of drinks, and rich, highly-seasoned pastries.

"Suppose my digestion is all wrong and my system loaded down with poisons, what am I to do?" someone asks. Get the necessary information regarding yourself, your food, and your habits; then use the brains that the Creator gave you.

A gentleman recently wrote to the Home Health Club, giving a long list of symptoms, including constipation, nervousness, and some kidney trouble, and occasional attacks of rheumatism, and asked for help. For years he had eaten his "three squares" daily, as a matter of course. He was given the necessary knowledge and taught how to treat himself.

Some four or five months have elapsed and he again writes that he now considers himself a well man, and further states that this is the first time he was told the how and the why of his trouble. Knowledge with perseverance and brains properly mixed are a powerful combination.

Take for instance, rheumatism which is so frequently the result of auto-intoxication. So many who suffer with this symptom expect a cure by merely using some local application to the parts affected and taking internally some preparation which is supposed to counteract the effects of the uric acid in the system, without giving the least thought to correcting the diet and habits which are responsible for the condition.

The same that has been said of rheumatism may be said in most instances of headaches, loss of energy and ambition (which is 95 times out of 100 due to auto-intoxication) catarrh, consumption, nervous breakdown, biliousness, gall stones, cancer, etc. The list might be prolonged indefinitely.

Does cutting out the appendix when inflammation of this organ results from constipation and improper diet remove the cause? Does removing inflamed ovaries, resulting from a lesion in the spine, remove the cause? Does removing an organ which is prolapsed or fallen down as a result of flabby ligament and muscles, remove the cause? The answer to all these questions is obvious. Then, would it not show greater proficiency on the part of the physician to find the real and the first cause and if possible remove it? It would.

As has been shown, auto-intoxication is the cause of most of the ills of the human body, and a layman possessed of the correct knowledge of the simple laws governing the functions of his body can do much towards keeping his body in health.

Club Notes

Dear Doctor: Please give me your opinion in regard to young people marrying, the grandparents of one party being first cousins to the parents of the other party. I also wish to ask you in regard to my three year-old girl who is constipated. Would you advise giving her pure olive oil.

Mrs. E. C. D.

It would be my opinion that there could be no possible harm for people to marry who are so distantly related as fourth cousins. In regard to your little girl, I would suggest that she be given the juice of two oranges each morning before her breakfast. Express the juice from the oranges and let her drink it. If it is not convenient to get the orange juice, give her a generous dish of prunes stewed. A little pure olive oil given each day would be beneficial.

All readers of this publication are at liberty at any time to write for information pertaining to the subject of health. Address all communications to the Home Health Club, 5039 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., with name and address in full, and at least four cents in postage.

It is to the glory of Kansas that she was the first to abolish the public drinking cup in schools, railroads and hotels. Will North Carolina be next?

FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

Anniversary of Chicago Fire Turned to Good Account.

(The Insurance Field.)

Formerly the 9th day of October was a day of regrets for those who experienced the hardships and monetary losses that followed in the wake of the Great Chicago fire of 1871.

Agents who had represented companies that were wiped out of existence by that memorable fire had their regrets, too.

Now, in many States, it is a day for reminding grown ups of the spectacle of a burning city and the loss of life in fires that have been repeatedly witnessed in the United States, and of instilling in the minds of the young a feeling of responsibility for the carelessness that causes unnecessary waste of property and life from fire.

You, Mr. Fire Insurance Agent, have a solemn duty to perform in helping the young men and young women of today to understand how fires that destroy large numbers of buildings increase the cost of everything tucy eat and wear and everything which is needed to furnish their homes.

Your first duty is to inquire whether the day will be appropriately observed where you live, and, if not, to try to arouse public interest in setting the day aside for this purpose.

Tell the sceptical that every day is Fire Prevention Day with those who enjoy immunity from dangerous fires and get their insurance at low rates. Surely business men can stop for one hour, manufacturers can stop for one hour, scholars in public schools and the general public can stop for one hour, to listen to a few red hot facts about the fire danger that is always at our doors and menaces our very lives.

Arrange for meetings at hours and places to suit the convenience of all. Then brush up your own memory and hold yourself ready to say something to one or more of these audiences that will help every person to see this common danger in its true light.

Tell them the story of the bonfire on the afternoon of April 23, 1910, at the rear of the old opera house building in Lake Charles, La., that spread and spread until it had destroyed three blocks of buildings and parts of nine other blocks. How the new court house, which looked like such a substantial building, succumbed to the flames quite as quickly as any other building.

Remind the business man and the public official of the cost to the whole world of two such conflagrations as those of February 21 and May 19, this year, in the city of Houston, Texas.

Take the opportunity to drive home the fact that no community, no State, no Nation, can refund its own losses from fire.

Admonish everybody of the danger from fire to life in our homes, in our great department stores, in our theatres and other places for public assemblage, in our hospitals and institutions for the helpless, in our manufacturing establishments, and in our railroad trains and our steamships.

Guarding against the trivial causes of fire is like taking care of the pennies. If we can avoid the preventable fires we need not give so much concern as now to the conflagrations that affect so many.

Finally, don't go into a fire prevention meeting with a lighted cigar in your mouth and have to lay it down somewhere while you deliver your speech.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

The "Toil" of a Saturday Night in the Average Shop—The Public.

How many people, who rush into a newspaper office at the ninth hour on a Saturday night with something which they wish to appear in print the following morning, realize just exactly what a Saturday night in the average shop means?

How many people realize that the big paper on Sunday is only made possible by work during the week early in advance of the day of publication; that unless extra advertisements and matter of a miscellaneous character are gotten in type and out of the way before the rush of legitimate news matter for the Sunday paper begins, all is lost to say nothing of the mails?

How many people realize that newspaper people are human and have just as much aversion to extra work on the week-end as they have themselves, and that it is always difficult to secure extra help on "tub" night of the week?

There are evidently very few or there would be more and greater consideration on the part of the public. The condition is neither local nor peculiar to the small city; even the New York papers have to take into account the situation and as everyone has observed, the greater bulk of their big Sunday editions are even printed and mailed a day in advance of their publication. The magazines accept no advertisements or editorial matter unless furnished days in advance of their date of publication. Yet on the average small daily paper enough matter of every character that might just as well have been submitted to the paper days in advance, is dumped upon it Saturday or Saturday night when the shop is taxed to death to take care of the legitimate news matter that always develops in extraordinary large quantities at the week-end. And there is a growl of the denial of "free speech" and a "square deal" if this extraneous matter is not handled.

Advertisers also should recognize that "early copy" for the Sunday paper is nearly always invariably an essential to good display and to good position. If all were a little more considerate and a little more thoughtful in these matters, it would be an untold benefit to every newspaper man from the carrier lad to the editor-in-chief, for nobody sits on the stool of idleness in a newspaper shop on Saturday night.

The Men Who Succeed

as heads of large enterprises are men of great energy. Success, today, demands health. To all is to fail. It's utter folly for a man to endure a weak, run-down, half-alive condition when Electric Bitters will put him right on his feet in short order. "Four bottles did me more real good than any other medicine I ever took," writes Chas. B. Allen, Sylvania, Ga. "After years of suffering with rheumatism, liver trouble, stomach disorders, and deranged kidneys, I am again, thanks to Electric Bitters, sound and well." Try them. Only 50 cents at R. R. Bellamy's.

DANGER OF MINES

What Is Being Accomplished by United States Bureau

Washington, Sept. 21.—Encouraged by a reduction of more than 300 in number of deaths in the coal mines of the United States in 1911 as compared with the previous year, and with the purpose of furthering the life-saving campaign among the miners, the Bureau of Mines has called for a National conference of mine managers, superintendents, company surgeons and first-aid experts to meet at the experiment station of the Bureau in Pittsburg, Pa., September 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

Since the Bureau, together with the American Red Cross Society and the Pittsburg Coal Operators' Association, held a National mine safety demonstration one year ago in Pittsburg, which was attended by 40 first-aid and rescue teams or first-aid teams or both. These teams have, during the year, saved a sufficiet number of lives to make an appreciable decrease in the number of deaths, but a lack of uniformity in the methods pursued by the various teams has, it is said, prevented them from saving even more lives.

Numerous inquiries made to the Bureau of Mines as to the best methods to employ led to the suggestion of a National conference and this has been welcomed by the mine managers who have notified the Bureau of Mines of their desire to be present. At the conference, which will have the benefit of the attendance of some of the rescuers of the bureau, there will be actual demonstrations of the various methods employed in rescue work and in the treatment of injuries. Only those methods which meet with the approval of the members of the conference will be adopted. Later the Bureau will issue a circular describing the proper methods.

Mr. H. M. Wilson, engineer in charge of the experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, who will have general charge of the conference, says: "In lending his support to this conference, the Bureau has in view the encouragement of methods and appliances best adapted to preventing accidents and to increasing safety in mines. Prompt treatment of injuries by persons skilled in first-aid methods reduces the miner's loss of time by about 90 per cent. There is a corresponding saving in wages to the worker and a reduction of damages or compensation to the operator. Where mine operators take an interest in and encourage the first-aid work a better feeling develops between the worker and his employer, resulting in improved hospital and sanitary arrangements, improved living and housing conditions, and general advancement of the mining industry.

"Experience indicates that the best results are effected by training in first-aid work at least one mine worker in every ten. This precaution insures the presence near the place of accident of enough first-aid men to give prompt treatment. Public exhibits and contests stimulate the interest of miners in organizing a first-aid corps and keep them prepared to render the most effective service."

Uncle Ezra

"It don't take more'n a gill uv effort to git folks into a peck of trouble" and a little neglect of constipation, biliousness, indigestion or other liver derangement will do the same. If ailing, take Dr. King's New Life Pills for quick results. Easy, safe, sure, and only 25 cents at R. R. Bellamy's.

Make your home smile at you. Visit the great Slaughtering Sale. Hopkins Furniture Co.

French Market Coffee Has Never Been Successfully Imitated It Cannot Be

COFFEE roasted the ordinary way is only partially roasted, according to French ideals. The French Market Coffee way is the scientific way, producing a perfect roast.

Slowly—carefully—the roasting goes on until *exactly* the right moment arrives.

The slow roast reduces about 10 per cent more weight than the ordinary roast.

All excess of oil vanishes. Yet the delicate flavor and aroma is there, intensified and enhanced.

Chilled, Ground and Hermetically Sealed

DIRECT from the roasters, the coffee is chilled in a cold-air-blast machine. This chilling closes the pores of the bean, thus preventing a single breath of the entrancing aroma to escape in the vapors.

Quickly—by automatic machinery—this freshly roasted, freshly ground, freshly chilled, delicious coffee is placed in tin cans, and *hermetically sealed*.

So it comes to your table as perfect as when it left the roasters—untouched by human hands.

Famous for Over a Hundred Years

EVEN when French Market Coffee could be had only in the old French Market at New Orleans, over a hundred years ago, it was celebrated all over the South.

Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and other famous men of olden times visited the French Market to enjoy the rarely delicious beverage.

But now you all may serve it daily on your own table.

For the rare old French blend has been perpetuated by the French Market Mills, and the hermetically-sealed process places genuine French Market Coffee within the reach of all.

For Sale at Your Grocer's

Try it once and you'll agree "There is only *one* real old French Market flavor."

The coffee with a history.

FRENCH MARKET MILLS
(New Orleans Coffee Co., Ltd., Proprietors)
NEW ORLEANS

(75)

"Say When"—

When you will let us ship you, freight prepaid, a trial case of WELZ & ZERWECK Pilsener Beer.

It is the "better than the best imported beer"—the best malt, the best imported hops, the clean brewing methods make it so.

$2.40 Brings You a 24-Bottle Case of Welz & Zerweck PILSENER BEER

Freight prepaid—returnable at our expense if not satisfactory.

One taste and you will want a supply of this Beer on hand always.

It is good for you—gives you strength as well as enjoyment.

Order your trial case now.

TEAR OUT THIS COUPON—FILL IN AND MAIL TODAY.

Welz & Zerweck, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send me, freight prepaid, one 24-Bottle Case of your Pilsener Beer. (4) enclosed is $2.40 in payment. (Or I will send money order.) If not satisfactory I will return the Beer at your expense, and you will refund the money. If not satisfactory I will return the Beer at your expense, and you will refund the money. I understand.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

Note: Enclose $2.00 instead of $2.40, if you will take barrel containing 40 bottles.

DON'T NEGLECT CATARRH

Even in its early stages Catarrh is a most distressing complaint, known by its symptoms of stuffy feeling in the head and nose, roaring in the ears, mucus in the throat, difficult breathing, etc. When the blood becomes thoroughly polluted with catarrhal matter the inflammation extends to the bronchial tubes, causing hoarseness and often an aggravating cough, the stomach is affected, resulting in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and gradually all the mucous membranes of the body become diseased. Catarrh is a deep-seated blood disease and must be treated constitutionally; it is beyond the reach of local treatment. Only temporary relief can ever be had from the use of sprays, washes, etc. S. S. S. cures Catarrh by cleansing the blood of all impure catarrhal matter and at the same time building up the entire system. It goes down into the circulation and removes all impurities. Then as pure, nourishing blood circulates through the body, the inflamed membranes heal, all discharges cease and every symptom of Catarrh passes away. Don't neglect Catarrh; cure it with S. S. S. as thousands have done. Book on Catarrh and any medical advice free.

PURELY S.S.S VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Bell Telephone Bulletins

10—CAUSES OF TROUBLE

A telephone plant, no matter how well it may be constructed, is subject to damage by the elements at all times. In the summer electrical storms often put telephones out of commission. One bolt of lightning can completely destroy a cable containing two hundred or more pairs of wires. This frequently happens. In the winter season sleet and snow storms play havoc with our lines and cause not only heavy financial loss, but grave annoyance.

Our system is constructed with a view to withstanding these destructive storms. We have builded one of the most modern telephoning systems in the world and when it is damaged we spare neither time nor money in repairing the damage as quickly as possible. The telephone is such a delicate instrument that it is largely affected by the elements. Our subscribers are reasonable enough not to blame us for annoyances caused by the elements. When the lightning or a sleet storm or any other occurrence puts your telephone out of service it does not mean that our entire system here is disrupted. Yours may be only one of a few telephones affected, and all your neighbors and friends are probably receiving the usual good service.

We appreciate the annoyance of being unable to use the telephone, no matter what the cause. For this reason our energies are always exerted to the utmost to make prompt and efficient repairs. Prompt reports of troubles help us to put the proper machinery into motion quickly.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

THE BEST LINE OF THE BEST CUTLERY AT THE BEST HARDWARE STORE

Mrs. Housewife: Don't you want some good, fine Knives and Forks and Spoons, and a Carving Set for your nice table?

Our Carving Knives will carve; our Cutlery will cut.

We cut our prices when we first mark our cutlery. No "sharp" practice in our hardware store.

PECK & HOLLOWAY

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE AND PAINTS.

109 North Front. 'Phone 612.

"THE WHITEST PAINT MADE"

"TENACITY"

Used by those who Know Good Paint and Demand the ——BEST——

The White That NEVER Turns Yellow. Manufactured and Guaranteed by

Atlantic Paint and Varnish Works

21 MARKET STREET.

Roger Moore's Sons & Company

State Distributors for

Saylor's Portland Cement

Manufactured by

COPLAY CEMENT MFG. CO.

Schooner with 18,000 sacks just arrived. "Highest Grade" and Lowest prices.

GOSSIP OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

High Cost of Living in Germany—Situation With Respect to Great Britain—Institute of Insurance in Italy—Notes.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—Germans are now paying for all kinds of meats, wheat, rye and several other necessaries of life prices higher than are paid anywhere else in the world. Prices are still rising and the per capita consumption of virtually all foodstuffs is falling off. The number of horses slaughtered for meat in Berlin during the first six months of the present year reached 5,924 and exceeded the figures for the corresponding period of 1911 by 1,463. The Germans are 43,762 tons less of beef in the first half of this year than in 1910, and paid $8,750,000 more for the smaller quantity.

Dressed swine are bringing more than 18 cents a pound at the abattoirs and more than half of all the meat consumed in the empire is pork. Retail butchers have had to pay 22 1-2 cents a pound for dressed beef, and veal is higher. Veal cutlets bring from 48 to 53 cents the pound. Official statistics for the last week of August showed Mannheim paying $12.50 more per ton of wheat than is paid in the United States, and $11 more per ton for rye, the chief breadstuff of the people, than is paid in any other country.

Market days throughout the cities and towns of Silesia are being marked by mad riots of a people enraged over the high prices exacted for virtually everything they must buy. The police have had to guard the dealers in Liegnitz, Glogauer, Jauer, Hirschberg and half a dozen towns more.

Faced by these conditions, the government finally has admitted, through the official "North German Gazette", the existence of almost famine prices for virtually all necessaries, and especially for meat. It still asserts, however, that the period of high prices is only temporary, and that a normal lower level must soon be reached. Holding, as it does, such a point of view, the government believes that no legislative or other remedy is needed, and demands for such relief, which are pouring in from every quarter except from the agrarians, are met with the declaration that the economic policy of the Nation cannot be altered to meet a situation which will soon pass.

Meanwhile there is a rapidly growing discontent with the government's policy, which is so manifest that it cannot be overlooked nor disregarded. All over the empire the Socialists, who represent a good third of the total population, have been holding meetings of protest which have been packed to the doors. The Socialist faction of the Reichstag, the strongest in that body, has petitioned convocation of the Reichstag and speedy legislation to open the borders to the free importation of cattle, meat and other necessaries. Scores of city councils have discussed the situation and have either petitioned the government for aid or have established municipal markets, made agreements with butchers and taken other means to afford relief.

The Diet of the Kingdom of Bavaria debated an interpellation looking to a general lowering or abolition of the tariff rates on necessaries of life. Herr von Soden, minister of the interior, answering the interpellation, declared that such action would have no effect on prices, and furthermore, that it could not be considered in any event, since it would mark a departure of Germany from the established protective policy. The municipal authorities of Frankfort-on-the-Main have addressed a second petition to the government, asking relief from conditions which make it all but impossible for the lower classes to get enough to eat.

* * *

Thoughtful Germans look upon the present situation in Great Britain with unconcealed anxiety, not on account of the growth of the British navy or the hostility and suspicion displayed so widely in England, but on account of the possibitly of the fall of the present ministry and the installation of a Conservative government. Since the last bye-elections with their steady Conservative gains a number of prominent publicists are pointing out that a change of government will probably bring in its train in Great Britain tariff reform—a measure which will hit German industry far harder than the English patent legislation which forced so many German factories to establish branch establishments in England. That the fall of the Liberal government is imminent is prophesied as a certainty.

Hermann von Rath, a prominent member of the Prussian Diet, points out in an article in the "Tag" that for this menace the Germans and their navy development are in part to blame, since one of the factors behind the movement to abandon free trade is the need for more revenue to bear the cost of England's big naval programme which has been imposed upon the already enormous burdens for old age pensions, National insurance and other social legislation. If England adopts a customs tariff, Germany, which has with Great Britain the largest trade relations, will find herself paying not only for her own big navy but for the British as well.

* * *

In connection with the visit of Prince Henry, of Prussia, to the German possessions in the Far East, attempts are being made to boom manufacturing in the German protectorate of Kiaochow. The establishment of an iron and steel works, for which the rich ore fields in the German sphere of influence would furnish abundant raw material, is considered of first importance since these metaals are scarce in East Asia and there is a strong demand for them throughout China. An energetic promotion of the cotton and silk spinning industries is also urged. In both fields of industry German establishments located on the ground would furnish strong competition for the American export trade in steel products and cotton goods.

* * *

The scheme will be an experiment in Socialism under a monarchial government. From the wages of all military and civil servants in Italy the government deducts each month a tax corresponding practically to an income tax. A percentage of the sum collected goes towards the Workingmen's Pension Fund, which entitles the pensioner or his family in case he voluntarily leaves the services, or dies, before the expiration of 25 years, to one month's salary for each year that the man has served. After 25 years the pensioner receives one-third of the salary earned, and the amount of the benefits gradually grows until after 40 years of servitude the employe is entitled to a full pension.

The government's idea is to extend this system to all individuals who even indirectly have dealings with the governmental, provincial or municipal authorities, and also to those workers for whom insurance against accident already is compulsory on the part of the employers. The Institute of Insurance in employing help will give preference to the clerks of the present companies.

Among the advantages to be derived from the institute is one by which the insured who pay premiums at any government office, such as the post, telegraph, telephone, customs, and tax collectors, and at the offices of the salt and tobacco monopolies, etc., will be allowed a reduction in their payments. The new law provides that the surviving insurance companies may operate only under a tariff prescribed by the government and they cannot make reductions in any form to their clients, not even in the shape of private restitution of taxes paid to the government, under the penalty of having their authorization to do business immediately revoked.

In a few years the government's monopoly of life insurance will be complete and the scheme is expected to bring to the exchequer an amount of capital at present difficult to estimate. The law already establishes that this immense fund shall be invested half in State Consols which will render possible, perhaps in the near future, the reduction of the interest from 3 1-2 to 3 per cent.; one-tenth in real estate, and the remainder in loans and subventions to military and civil servants or pensioners of the government.

The Rome Government.

Rome, Sept. 28.—Regulations under which the new governmental Institute of Insurance, provided for in a bill recently passed by the Italian Parliament, will begin work on January 1st of next year, have just been made public by the government. The experiment, which practically is the establishment of a government monopoly of all life insurance in Italy, through the absorption of the Italian companies and by gradually taking over the business of foreign concerns now operating in this country, will be most interesting, as the profits derived therefrom will be used to augment the Workingmen's Old Age Pension Fund and because it is the intention of the government to make life insurance compulsory for many classes of the people.

A sensation was caused both in Italy and abroad in April of 1911, by the announcement that Signor Nitti, minister of agriculture, industry and commerce in the then newly formed Giolitti cabinet, intended to introduce into Parliament a bill for the formation of a State monopoly of all life insurance. The measure contained provisions for the absorption of the Italian companies then in operation and for the curtailment of foreign companies doing business in the Kingdom.

The scheme as outlined affected powerful and established interests and called forth intense and widespread protests. A party, nicknamed the "Young Turks", was formed in the Chamber of Deputies and it waged a strenuous war against the project, while the companies organized, in the press and through public meetings, propaganda in favor of the maintenance of insurance conditions as they then existed. Meanwhile John G. A. Leishman, the United States Ambassador at that time accredited to the Quirinal, headed a movement supported by the diplomatists representing the countries where companies doing business in Italy had their head offices, which produced, perhaps, a greater effect than the combined agitation of the deputies and of the people.

The representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria-Hungary maintained that the sudden expulsion of foreign companies, which for years had operated in Italy where they employed enormous amounts of capital and where they had established important permanent interests under laws passed by the Italian Parliament, might almost be considered a breach of good faith.

As a result of these protests the insurance bill did not receive the approval of Parliament when the Summer recess was taken, and during the vacation period Signor Nitti and Premier Giolitti took the opportunity to study the question more fully and to add to the bill certain provisions by which the foreign companies could continue, for the time being, to work in Italy, though in an inferior position compared to that of the government Institute of Insurance. The measure, then, with a few additional amendments, was again presented to Parliament, which passed it by a large majority.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—An old-fashioned torchlight procession, the first seen in Chicago in years, preceded the opening last night at a down town amusement hall of the Taft National campaign in Illinois. Members of the Hamilton Club, under the auspices of which the rally was held, marched from the clubhouse to the hall carrying blazing torches.

Why that headache when glasses will relieve it? See us about your eyes. Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free. Glasses from $1 up. **

A new line of Fall blankets at Gaylord's. 2t

Red Seal Zephyr Ginghams, 10c, at Gaylord's opening. 2t.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THERE'S TRUTH HERE

Moving Picture Show Substitute for Saloon, Says Wadesboro Paper

(Wadesboro Ansonian).

Had you ever thought about it that way? No one will deny that the old-time saloon formed an important link in the social world as a meeting place for good friends. Many people who cared nothing for drinks sold over the bar gathered there to be in company with friends or other human beings, for man naturally seeks the companionship of his fellows. One of the stock arguments of the saloon people has always been that the saloon was a kind of club where the poor man could go and find amusement for a few hours. The trouble with the saloon was its corrupting influence on most of those who frequented them. Now there are people in the world who may say that a moving picture show may be just as corrupting as a saloon, but the fact remains that they are not. It has always seemed to us that something in the way of amusement should have been given the people who frequented the saloon, for the social feature, when saloons were abolished. The Ansonian hopes that the movement to give Wadesboro a clean moving picture show will succeed and that on account of good roads leading into town, it shall prove a pleasure to people living in the country also. Here is an editorial from the News and Courier of Charleston, that is worth reading, along the line we are speaking:

"We are not ready to accept without corroborative evidence the report from Pottsville, Pa., that some three or four hundred of the 1,200 saloons in Schuylkill county, that State, have been driven to the verge of bankruptcy and are going out of business on account of the popularity of the moving picture shows shows of Pottsville and other towns. But we do not doubt that the motion picture houses are injuring the saloon business and injuring it seriously not only in Schuylkill county, but everywhere else that they have been introduced and have gained a hold upon the people. The power of the saloon has been that it was the one place where the man without friends was sure of a welcome and sure of being able quickly and easily to scrape an acquaintance with others who, like himself, were lonesome and in search of entertainment. Crusades against it were impotent while this remained true, and not until the advent of motion pictures has the public in this country been provided with a place of entertainment appealing to all ages and all classes and cheap enough to be within the reach of all. Not infrequently one may hear the motion pictures censured on one account or another, and often the criticism is deserved; but as compared with the benefits they have worked and of which they are capable, the sins for which they are called upon to answer are scarcely worth considering."

SAFE FOOTBALL

That Is the Kind Insisted on by the Coaches

Accurate passing and handling of the ball will be a much greater essential in football this year than in any previous season since the introduction of the forward pass, writes H. C. Byrd. Perfection in that department of play is mighty apt to be the only salvation of the eleven this Fall.

Under the new ruling which increases the number of downs allowed and also the other changes which favor the offense, it may readily be seen that a fumble almost at any stage of the game will be a critical matter. The loss of the ball in any part of the field will be such a serious problem that teams will take every precaution not to let it get out of their possession.

More than ever will a team be constrained to play only safe plays in its own territory. There will always be the incentive to take a chance of getting away on a long run, but there will also be the caution which will prevent a capable general from doing anything which would tend to put his goal line in great jeopardy as a fumble or the loss of the oval in any manner would anywhere within 30 or 40 yards of the goal.

Under the old ruling it was not such a disaster to lose the ball and it did not necessarily mean a probable score on the part of the opposing eleven, but under present conditions, when the ball goes out of the possession of a team it means that it has probably lost the touchdown it might have made itself and also has a probable one registered against it, which is about 12 points the fumble will have cost.

It is that condition more than anything elese which will cause the different clubs to play safe football, and instead of trying to develop the forward pass and open play, will more than likely turn to quick openings through the line. Anyway, it is certain that there will be very little of the former so-called chance play and the work of all the teams will run along the safest possible lines.

The team which has backs behind the line, who are constantly fumbling the ball is not liable to meet with much success, and a consequence will also be that the eleven which is composed of players well drilled in following the oval will more than ever be especially effective.

What We Never Forget

according to science, are the things associated with our early home life, such as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, that mother or grandmother used to cure our burns, boils, scalds, sores, skin eruptions, cuts, sprains or bruises. Forty years of cures prove its merit. Unrivaled for piles, corns or cold-sores. Only 25 cents at R. R. Bellamy's.

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SCENIC ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Two Fast Vestibule Trains With Dining Car Service.
Through Pullman Sleepers to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

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Ar. Chicago	5:00pm	6:28pm	7:10am
Ar. St. Louis	6:15pm	9:30pm	7:45am

Direct connections for all points West and Northwest.
Quickest and Best Route.
The line to the Celebrated Mountain Resorts of Virginia.
For descriptive matter, schedules and Pullman reservations, address
W. O. WARTHEN, D. P. A.,
C. & O. Ry. Co., Richmond, Va.

MORPHINE
Opium, Whiskey and Drug Habits treated at Home or at Sanitarium. Book on subject Free. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, 25-N, Victor Sanitarium, Atlanta, Georgia.

There is no substitute for
DAVIS BAKING POWDER
No other Baking Powder judged on *quality* and *cost* gives such general satisfaction. Try it.
¼ lb. 5c.—½ lb. 10c.—1 lb. 20c.
All good Grocers sell it or will get it for you.

Lippard-Stewart The Delivery Car

No other motor delivery wagon embodies ALL the features found in the LIPPARD-STEWART CAR

No other car at the price is so consistently satisfactory under adverse conditions, and certainly none responds so readily to any and all demands that may be placed upon it.

Every business man who has merchandise to move should allow us to demonstrate how **actual savings** in time and money can be effected by the employment of one or more **Lippard-Stewart** cars.

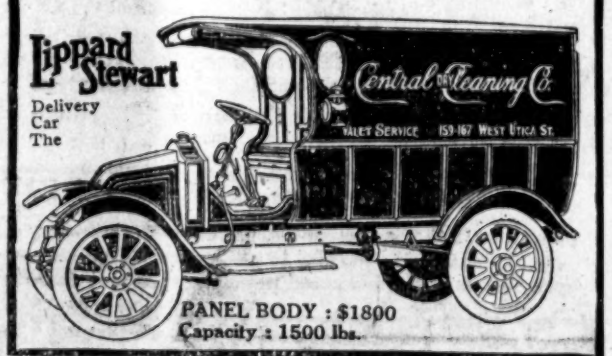
They are simple, efficient and capable servants—always ready and always dependable when the work piles up and horses reach their limit.

A postal or phone call will bring our representative.

Special Features of Lippard-Stewart Construction

4-Cylinder Monobloc Motor, Special Spring Suspension, Bosch Magneto, Left-hand Drive, Selective Transmission, Full Floating Timken Rear Axle, Multiple Disc Clutch, Timken Roller Bearings, Thermo Syphon Cooling, Every Part Instantly Accessible.

Herbst Engineering Works, Wilmington, N. C.



PANEL BODY : $1800
Capacity : 1500 lbs.

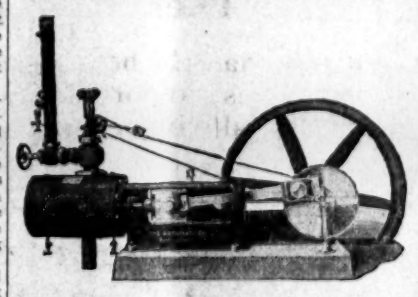
Ladies Pumps.

$5.00 ONES FOR $2.98.

Other Bargains Too Numerous to Mention. Only a Few More Days at These Prices.

Hewlett & Price,

109 Market Street.



STANDARD THROTTLING ENGINE!
(FRONT VIEW.)

Heavy Duty, Automatic, Corliss Plain Slide Valve Engines.

WE SELL, BUY and exchange Engines, Boilers, Iron and Steel of all kinds.
Deal with the Iron Men.

WILMINGTON IRON WORKS.
Foundry and Shops,
Orange & Water Streets
Machinery Yards
Delgado Station on Belt Line—R. R. Tracks.

NEW GOODS.

We are receiving and opening new goods and getting ready for our Annual September Sample Sale.

Watch this paper for announcement of sale. It will be the Greatest of All Sales.

WILMINGTON FURNITURE CO.

With Capital and Surplus of $1,350,000.00

This Bank offers undoubted security and unsurpassed service to its patrons. The officers are always pleased to see customers and give personal attention to their business whether it is large or small.

The Murchison National Bank
OF WILMINGTON

DAVID'S

YOU ought to wear ready-made clothes, instead of having your measure taken, and the clothes made for you. Because—

1. You'll get better clothes;
2. You'll save time;
3. You'll save money;
4. You'll get a better fit.

You may have an idea that "made-to-measure" means something better than ready-made. The truth is that when you buy

Hart Schaffner & Marx

clothes, ready-made, you're getting the best clothes you can find. You better buy them.

Now is the time to buy a Fall Stetson Hat. Price $3.50 Other Makes, $1.50 up.

Suits Made to Order by Smith-Gray & Co., of Fifth Ave., New York, and Hart-Schaffner & Marx, $20.00 up

THE A. DAVID COMPANY

This store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

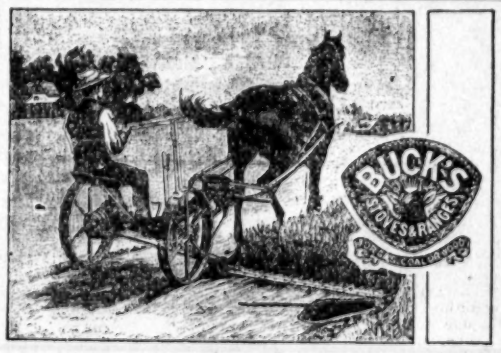
Make the New Home Happy

By Putting in a

Majestic Range

Most Economical—
Lasts Longest—
Cooks Best.

N. Jacobi Hardware Co.



We Are Distributing Agents for These GREAT HARVESTING MACHINES for Eastern Carolina. Have stock now on hand, but same will be entirely out within the next fifteen days. No more can be had this season. So work Quick!

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.
PURCELL BUILDING.

School Books,

SCHOOL SUPPLIES. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

——WHOLESALE——

STATE DEPOSITORY.

C. W. Yates & Co

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ENGINE GASOLINE
PERFECT FUEL FOR ALL GASOLINE ENGINES
MORE POWER
MORE RUNNING HOURS
FOR LESS MONEY

DROP US A CARD If you operate a Gasoline Engine and we will show you how to Save Money on your Fuel bill.

CAPE FEAR OIL CO., Wilmington, N. C.
Kerosene, Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.

"The sewerage system is really remarkable. The water supply will be absolutely safe. Sunset Park is IDEAL.
EDWARD J. WOOD, M. D.

"This is gilt-edge property, and is certain to rapidly advance in value."
T. L. GANTT,
Whiteville News-Reporter.

"It is the most complete sewerage system I have ever installed, and sanitary conditions here should be perfect." C. R. HUMPHREY,
Engineer.

"An admirable location and beautifully planned as a residential location."
THOMAS E. COOPER,
Cashier American National Bank.

"Sunset Park will never disappoint Wilmington." C. E. GREENAMYER,
Pres. Fidelity Trust and Development Company.

Wilmington Must Provide for 30,000 More People!

Wilmington will DOUBLE its present population within the next ten years!

We believe this! You believe it! EVERYBODY believes it who has analyzed the conditions now confronting Wilmington and the South.

The entire South is now just in the VERY BEGINNING of a development era which will AMAZE THE WORLD—which WILL EXCEED anything heretofore known in any other section of these United States.

The factors which will bring about this great development to the South are in GREATER VARIETY and of LARGER IMPORTANCE than any other block of States have ever had in their favor.

Stop a moment and consider them! The rich fruit and trucking lands—millions of acres, and now practically undeveloped. The new regime of diversified farming. The improvements in live stock growing. Greater development of the valuable natural resources—the minerals, lumber and water powers. Immense increase in manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments and business. Opening of the Panama canal. Inauguration of the Inland Coastwise route. Improvements of transportation facilities on all navigable rivers. Great increase in railway mileage. Increasing popularity of all coast and inland recreation resorts.

He, indeed, must be a pessimist, who doubts what all this potential wealth and these new activities MUST MEAN to the ENTIRE SOUTH.

Do not doubt for one moment that Wilmington is certain to secure her full share of this increased population and prosperity—is certain to have a population of NOT LESS than 60,000 within the next ten years!

And the one most serious question now confronting us, is this:

"What are Wilmington's facilities for taking care of this 30,000 additional population?"

The present city limits are restricted to a very small area—the limits were established in 1871, 41 years ago—and they have NEVER BEEN EXTENDED SINCE!

YOU KNOW it's practically impossible to rent a house in Wilmington today. YOU KNOW that the only other sub-divisions now available are of small areas—just a few blocks at the most. YOU KNOW that the city cannot extend to the North or the West, on account of the river—that it MUST extend to the East and South. YOU KNOW, too, that "Everybody's Going South."

Now, we assert, that if Wilmington is going to double its present population within the next ten years—and it is practically CERTAIN to do so—then some substantial, permanent and satisfactory provisions MUST BE MADE for the residential requirements of these 30,000 additional peoples.

It is with a proper recognition of the foregoing facts that we have planned, projected, permanently improved, and now offer

Sunset Park for Their Homes!

Here is an area, not of a few blocks, but of 442 acres—equal to one-fourth of Wilmington's present area—containing 1,640 beautiful lots—and providing a site for the satisfactory housing of 7,500 people, or one-fourth of the increased population we may reasonably expect.

Bear in mind this fact: That NO OTHER like provision has yet been made to take care of this added popualtion—no other provision CAN be made that will compare with SUNSET PARK.

Don't you realize that if every lot in SUNSET PARK were sold and occupied by a residence, that we have even then taken care of ONLY ONE-FOURTH of our anticipated increase in population—that three-fourths MORE of that increase, or 22,500 people, MUST STILL BE PROVIDED FOR! Think hard on that fact!

It should now be evident to the most casual observer, that SUNSET PARK is CERTAIN to be in immediate and unusual demand for residential purposes—that it will build up as a SOLID SECTION, and as an integral part of the city of Wilmington, within the coming ten years—that it will be, from the very beginning, the home of hundreds of Wilmington's best citizens.

Every one who has viewed SUNSET PARK, and acquainted themselves with our plans for its permanent improvement as a whole, agrees with us in all our predictions for its future, and admit that

Now Is the Time to Buy!

It is worth your while to read the opinions of the representative citizens who have acquainted themselves with this sub-division—most of whom will BUY, BUILD and MAKE THEIR HOMES IN SUNSET PARK.

The Fidelity Trust and Development Co.

14 PRINCESS STREET. OWNERS. PHONE 312.

"I shall certainly be a buyer at the opening sale." JAMES HOWARD,
Proprietor Bijou Theatre.

"Well named 'The Sub-Division Beautiful'."
J. H. HINTON,
Proprietor Orton Hotel.

"This is something for all Wilmington to be proud of." D. N. CHADWICK, JR.,
Secy.-Treas. Fidelity Trust & Development Co.

"Plans are now being drawn for my home in Sunset Park." ROLAND A. WRIGHT.
Vice Pres. O. H. Wright Co.

"It is certainly all you claim for it."
C. L. MEISTER,
Chief Draftsman, A. C. L.

"Here is Health, Home and Happiness for all Seekers." J. J. HOPKINS,
Hopkins & Davis.

"The development seems a work of Aladdin's Lamp." GEO. HONNET,
Jeweler.

"The location and plans of Sunset Park appeal to me." J .HICKS BUNTING,
Druggist.

"Truly a superb location with an assured future." L. W. DAVIS,
L. W. Davis Co.

"I shall buy at once and build as soon as I can make the contract." F. JOLLY,
With D. L. Gore Co.

"A natural site for a high-class residential district."
WILMINGTON EVENING DISPATCH.

"The man who don't buy a lot in Sunset Park is going to lose money." T. F. BOYD,
Capitalist, Hamlet, N. C.

"This is certainly destined to be a high-class sub-division." E. T. TAYLOR,
President Navassa Guano Co.

"I have purchased here and shall make it my home." C. C. CHADBOURN,
Pres. Chadbourn Lumber Co.

"Investors here are certain to profit."
J. W. BROOKS,
J. W. Brooks & Co.

"A spot of rare beauty, designed by nature itself as an ideal location for a high-class residential section."
WILMINGTON MORNING STAR.

"BEST development I have ever been identified with." H. R. ELLSWORTH,
Publicity Agent and Advertising Specialist on Real Estate Projects.

"Will buy at the sale. Will plant trees and shrubbery this Fall. Will build next Spring."
E. T. WADE,
Manufacturers' Agent.

"It is a splendid development, and I shall build on my purchase as soon as possible."
C. E. BETHEA,
Asst. Cashier American National Bank.

"Impresses me as being the best development in North Carolina.
JOHN ELLINGTON,
Pres. Anchor Trust Co., Raleigh, N. C.

"I have complete confidence in the future of Sunset Park and shall be a buyer."
G. J. SIMON,
Merchant Tailor.

GREATEST BATTLESHIP FLEET

(Continued from Page Nine.)

adds that only Washington can approach New York in this respect. While New York has long been noted for its boast of having the biggest in every line from skyscrapers to graft scandals, there is considerable doubt as to whether this particular title is to be desired. By some it is believed that it is simply an expression of the well known rivalry between this city and Chicago, but if such is the case the Windy City women are likely to make no contest. In defense of her claim, its author says: "I am glad the tiny-footed, delicate limbed creature is about to pass from our midst. She is a pretty thing to look upon—in her own way. She is wistful and dreamy-eyed, but as a mother and a genuine companion she generally makes a failure. The modern athletic girl is bringing about a regeneration of her kind. Walking, playing golf, tennis and out-of-dor sports generally give women a nice, healthy big foot which would make the man who refuses to give his seat in a street car to her sit up and take notice provided it were brought down upon his own accidentally." This is one use for large feet calculated to make them popular with the fair sex, if anything can, which seems doubtful.

* * *

In the opinion of experts here general prosperity and an increased volume of business throughout the country are inevitable results of the fact that the United States is growing more of every important crop this year than at any time during the past half decade. This is true not only of the great staples such as corn, wheat and oats, which are relied upon to provide a surplus for export, but also of crops of which a full supply is not grown at home and in which the domestic demand must be satisfied in part by importations. In the case of sugar, for example, of which only about half the Nation's requirements are produced on American soil and for which approximately $100,000,000 a year is sent to foreign countries, reports indicate that the amount grown in the United States will be far in excess of any previous year. While the sugar beet harvest is only beginning the indications are for a banner yield and a high sugar content. It seems probable that nearly a billion and a half pounds of sugar will be made this year from beets grown in the United States with a corresponding decrease in the amount that must be sent abroad to pay for the foreign grown product. This is largely in excess of any previous yield and shows that this industry with the encouragement and protection it has received from the government has increased more than 1,600 per cent. in the past dozen years. With similar conditions prevailing in almost all crops, it appears probable that the United States will acquire a more favorable trade balance and be in a much stronger position in its trade relations with European countries than it has been for several years past, a condition conducive to the rapid increase of prosperity.

* * *

That election night this year may be filled with gloom is now the fear of a very large number of New Yorkers. Their forebodings, however, have nothing to do with the defeat or election of any particular candidate. The gloomy ones compose that part of the city's population—and it is a large one—who make the general jollification on election night second only to the New Year's eve orgie where champagne literally flows like water. Their forebodings are inspired by an unofficial announcement that hotel and restaurant waiters who struck unsuccessfully this Summer have selected election night as the psychological moment for another strike, in which, backed by cooks, chambermaids and all other kinds of help they hope to be successful. As this would mean that neither food nor drinks could be secured in the great caravansaries of the Great White Way which find this night one of the most profitable of the year, the rumor is causing widespread consternation. For this reason managers of many large hotels have characterized the threat as nothing but "bluff". Nevertheless they admit that they have no guarantee against strikes and that they are well aware that a large number of their employes belong to the union which is seeking altered conditions. About the only persons who will not feel disgruntled at the prospect of being unable to make a Roman holiday out of election night will be the stay-at-homes, who apparently are in the minority. But an election night without a general jollification and the consumption of much liquid refreshment would be a noveity such as New York has not known in years.

* * *

What is probably the strangest farm in the country has just been discovered on Broadway in the heart of one of the city's most congested sections, and the realization that vegetables are flourishing in the district long accepted as the center of bright lights and gayety has served to accentuate in a surprising manner the cosmopolitan life of the city. The farm in question is located in the neighborhood of 125th street, which next to the downtown financial district is one of the most thickly populated business sections of the city. Curiously enough, although it has just been discovered, its owner has been raising garden truck for discriminating customers on the small patch for nine years. Most of his customers come over from the fashionable Riverside Drive district in expensive automobiles and follow him around as he picks the vegetables they desire. The prices paid are good and the thrifty owner saves himself the fee of the commission man and of transportation as well. There is only one crop which he has been unable to raise successfully and that is onions, and during the nine years the only bad season was caused by the bursting of a sewer pipe which flooded everything out. Otherwise the unique farm, surrounded by busy stores, theatres and factories and passed by trolley lines has been extremely successful and has withstood the commercial advance which has led to the general impression that such a thing as a truck farm in one of New York's busiest districts was an impossibility.

—LONGACRE.

World's records were made in profusion at the annual tournament of the New England Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N. J., which was concluded last week. The leading marksmen of the country met in the competitions, and the spectators were treated to a rare exhibition of fine shooting. J. W. Hessian, a member of the victorious Pan-American tournament rifle team, made 49x50 in ten shots at 1,200 yards, shooting the Remington-UMC 160 gr. Springfield cartridge in a Springfield rifle fitted with a Remington-UMC barrel. This remarkable score broke the previous world's record of 48-50. A. P. Lane, winner of a number of revolver and pistol matches at the Olympic Games, and holder of several world's records, made the highest score ever recorded in a single entry 15-shot pistol match, 146x150. Mr. Lane also won the All Comers' Squadded Military Revolver Match, 131x150, and the Any Pistol Match, 145x150, shooting Remington-UMC metallic cartridges in all contests.

"The only way to be absolutely sure of protection is to know how to protect yourself," is the sentiment of what is said to be the first woman's gun club organized in the United States. Milford, Ohio, is the home of the new club. The organizers plan to not only gain plenty of healthful recreation, but to familiarize themselves with the use of a gun that they may be better equipped to defend such necessity arise. Just now target shooting is most in vogue at club meetings, but later in the Fall the women will don khaki suits and gaiters, shoulder their Remingtons, and go forth on hunting expeditions just like men folks.

If your roof and your well both leak, fix your well first.

Follow the crowd, Great Slaughtering Sale. Hopkins Furniture Co.

Men Over 45 Not Wanted By Corporations

Man With a Good Head of Hair Has Best Chance in Life.

Men Over 45 Need Not Apply.

There's the sign that's getting to be a common thing in America.

Corporations are retiring men at 50. They are not hiring anyone over 40.

A baldheaded man often looks 10 years older than he is.

A man with gray hair always does.

It is important nowadays that a man look as young as he is; it is vastly important that a man having a family dependent upon him should take care of his hair.

If you have dandruff, get rid of it by killing the germs.

If your hair is falling out, stop it.

If your hair if fading, don't waste any time.

There is one sure remedy that will correct these misfortunes and aid you to remain young.

Parisian Sage, the grand and efficient hair restorer, is guaranteed to permanently remove dandruff in two weeks, or your money back.

Parisian Sage stops falling hair—it prevents the hair from fading. It is not a dye.

It is the best beautifier for ladies' hair as it makes harsh, lusterless hair fluffy, soft and beautiful, and is not sticky or greasy.

Parisian Sage Hair Tonic can be obtained at drug and department stores and at counters where toilet goods are sold for 50 cents. The girl with the Auburn hair is on every package. R. R. Bellamy guarantees it.